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Georgia; also, in the Federal Courts.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME XVI. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1884. PRICE 5 CENTS.

THE TARIFF BILL.

REPORTED BY MR. MORRISON TO THE HOUSE.

Its Utter Defeat Predicted by Mr. Eaton and Others—Hewitt Vainly Trying to Stem the Tilden Current—The Senate Passes the Mexican Treaty—How it Voted.

Special to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Mr. Morrison had been sick three days, and walked into the house this morning with his tariff bill, a hopeless looking man. An analysis of the bill is already known, but there is apparent in Morrison's manner a sense of distrust which must be pathetic to his friends. His presidential expectations must have been buried long ago. Indeed all one can hear now in Washington is that such and such a man will have a good vote, provided Tilden is not a candidate. Abram Hewitt is back from New York whining against the boom, but Abram is a dead factor in the party.

The tariff bill will probably not come up again for two weeks. There is no chance to stop the discussion of the question.

Dick Towshend made a ridiculous speech in the house, and when his time was up the republicans cheered and Mr. Reed, of Maine, moved for an indefinite extension of his time. Richard is a type of a large class of democratic leaders in this congress.

Mr. Eaton said to me to-night: "Of course Morrison's bill cannot pass. It ought not to pass. It is a stupid method of grappling a great question, and a horizontal reduction simply means a shading down the republican tariff." This is the sentiment of many of the democrats in the house and I am convinced there will be no tariff legislation this session. The Morrison bill will be beaten in the house.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Text of the Majority and Minority Reports—What Mr Morrison Says.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The majority report from the ways and means committee upon the tariff bill to-day is as follows:

The committee on ways and means, to which was referred so much of the president's message and accompanying documents as relates to the revenue, respectfully reports, that in said message and accompanying documents the president has deemed it his duty to give to congress information as follows: "To make a start in the proposed reduction of revenue from imports, the tariff commission had been created in good faith It undertook the work. In its report to congress it said early in its deliberations the commission became convinced that a substantial reduction of the tariff duties is demanded, not by mere indiscriminate popular clamor, but by the best conservative opinion of the country. Such a reduction of the existing tariff the commission regards not only as a due recognition of public sentiment, and a measure in justice to the consumers, but one conducive to the general industrial prosperity and which, though it may temporarily inconvenience, will be ultimately benefical to the special interests affected by such reduction." Entertaing these views the committee have sought to present a scheme of tariff duties in which a substantial reduction should be the distinguishing feature. The average reduction in rates, including that from the enlargement of the free list and the abolition of the duties on charges and commissions at which the commssston has arrived, is not less on an averate than 20 per cent, and it is the opinion of the committee that the reduction will reach 25 per cent. The chairman of the senate committee on finance, in explanation of the bill before the senate last year, which, after various amendments, became a law, estimated at $45,000,000 the reduction of revenue, which would follow the changes in the tariff proposed thereby. These calculations have not been verified, so the questions still presses: "What legislation is necessary to relieve the people of the unnecessary taxes?" Your committee find that in the first six months ending December 31, 1883, under the act of March third, 1883, new law, dutible merchandise was imported into the United States valued at $235,898,109 on which duties were paid amounting to $96,514,136, being 40 91-100 per cent on the value thereof. In the corresponding six months of the year 1882, under the old law, the value of the dutible imports amounted to $260,856,273, and the duty paid was $111,266,507, or 42 5-100 per cent on its value. It thus appears that the average cost of importing goods valued at 10 was only 1 74-100 per cent less under the new than under the old law. This exhibit of the reduction on rates made by the act of March 3d, 1883, amounting to 1.74 per cent of the duty, is subject to an unimportant modification resulting from the changes in value and other conditions, some of which increase and others reduce the comparative advalorem rates. The nominal reduction made by the proposed bill is 20 per cent or one-fifth of the present rates, with the Morrell tariff limitations in the bill, and the liquor and silk schedules omitted, as they are. The actual reduction on the basis of last year's imports will not exceed 5.74 per cent, on the whole importation of dutible goods together. The average reduction made in the tariff commission bill, act of March 3d, 1883, and that to be made by the proposed bill, do not equal the reduction at which the commission aimed. Wood, sawed lumber, coal and salt are of such universal use among and so necessary to all people, that in view of the present abundant treasury receipts, it is not deemed advisable longer to obtain a revenue from a tax on these articles. The decrease in revenue as shown by the receipts under the new law, other than that resulting from the nominal reduction of 1.74 per cent, results from the falling off in the value to nearly $25,000,000. Of the imports in the first half year under the new law, as compared with the first half of the previous year under the old law, the reduction of revenue receipts, under the bill reported, is estimated at $31,000,000. On the basis of last year's imports, to the extent of that $31,000,000, the bill will relieve the people of unnecessary taxes to that extent. The taxes will be reduced directly as a measure of justice to the consumers, and indirectly in the largely increased proportions. From a statement made by the bureau of statistics, a copy of which is appended to the report, it appears that the duties on the tariff taxes were decreased on some and increased on other articles of imported goods, under the act of March last, the new law. While this is true, there has been no increase of the rates of wages in any, but a reduction of wages on most industries, as well in those whose competing products received more, as in those that obtained less protection under act of March last. The condition of manufacturing industries is not satisfactory in common with other industries. They only recovered late in 1879 from reverses or a partial paralysis of five years duration. In less than three years after this recovery such new evidences of industrial adversity appeared that one of the largest, best paying and best paid industries, the iron and steel calamity of four months, the stoppages and idleness, fell upon the workers dependent upon it, not upon the capital invested in it. In the annual report of the American iron and steel association for the year 1882, made May 1, 1883, by James M. Swan, secretary of the association, he says: "At the beginning of June nearly all the mills referred to—the mills of Pittsburg and the west—were closed by a general strike, which continued until the last of September, when work was resumed upon a scale of wages which had previously prevailed. During the strike of four months the prices of rolled iron did not advance, notwithstanding the stoppage of so many mills, a fact which clearly demonstrated that the capacity to produce this form of iron had again, as in the panic years, exceeded the demand. At the same time it must be frankly admitted that our rolling mill capacity has, for sometime, been in advance of the consumptive wants of the country, and that the check of the overproduction of rolled iron, which was afforded by the strike of 1882, was in no sense a calamity to the manufacturers. It is believed that the condition of the iron and steel industries, and of the workers in them has not much changed since 1882. That the condition of other industries is not unlike, and differs only in degree from iron and steel, that calamity of frequent recuring industrial embarrassment and enforced idleness is inseparable from the enormities of our protective system, and that the calamities of a system always fall upon the laboring poor. Your committee, therefore, report a bill to reduce the import duty and the war tariff taxes, with a recommendation that it be passed as a measure of partial relief to the people from unnecessary taxes, as a measure of justice to consumers, and conducive to the general industrial prosperity.

Mr. Morrison was asked when he proposed to call the tariff bill up for action. He said he did not know. The other members of the ways and means committee expressed the opinion that it would come up next week.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

The minority report was prepared by Mr. McKinley, of Ohio. After an introduction giving the history of tariff legislation since 1864, in which it says, not a single interest in the United States excepting the free trade clubs of New York and Brooklyn, has asked for the present tariff bill, but that on the contrary many interests have asked for an increase of the duties, notably the wool growers, the minority say: While we do not believe it proper at this time to enter upon a fresh revision of the tariff, there are some inequalities found in the present law which it would be only just to correct. Among these are wire rods, cotton ties and tin plates, but greatly disproportionable articles, and should be made consistent and harmonious. In addition to the foregoing we are opposed to the bill because:

1. It will disturb business, (the discussion of it in the committee has already done this); it will unsettle values; retard incipient enterprises, cripple those now established, impair confidence among business men, so essential to our development and prosperity, and bring no counter vailing benefits.

2. It will, of necessity, force down the price of labor in the United States. It will stimulate imports, increase competition from abroad, which can only be successfully met by reducing the cost of the home product. The testimony is uniform and not contradicted that labor will be compelled to submit to a large share of the reduction. Mr. William W. Eibe, the president of the largest labor organization in the country, said, in his statement before the committee, that any reduction of duties would reduce the price of labor generally. We cannot too strongly emphasize our opposition to any legislation which even tends to reduce our labor to a foreign standard, either in price or condition. The maintenance of a fair and adequate scale of wages for American workingmen is indispensable to their comfort, their well being and the education of their families is essential to the good order of our society, the stability of our institutions, and the welfare and progress of our country.

Third, This proposed reduction will inevitably increase foreign importations, and as a consequence will, as all experience teaches, increase our revenues, to which increase every interest of the country is opposed.

Fourth. It is wholly unnecessary, unjustifiable and in every aspect and to every American interest, only hurtful. The enormous increase of the capital wealth of the country during the last fifteen years, under a protective tariff, now forces capital to seek employment in the development of all the mineral, agricultural and other resources, to the advantage and gain of all our people, and change modification of the system will create such a doubt of successful enterprises as to check this useful tendency, and thwart the national development, the progress of which is without precedent in the civilized world.

Fifth, It has none of the merits of a carefully matured tariff bill. It is not the result of studious consideration of the interests of our people, their investments and employments, or of the condition of the public treasury. It proposes to reduce alike the duty upon every article of foreign import indiscriminately, and without any examination of its effect upon the particular industries, and wholly ignoring its necessary effect in advancing prices abroad, by the destruction of competition at home. While nominally it is a uniform reduction, in fact it is grossly unequal, under the limitations of the bill, and it will be found difficult and not practicable of execution. It is a leap in the dark.

Sixth, That feature of the bill which applies advalorem rate to most of the schedules affected by it is especially objectionable, because it will greatly increase the existingevil of undervaluation and consequent frauds upon the revenue, as well as so complicate the rule of assesment of duties as to greatly embarrass the administration of the law. Against the statement of the majority as to the effect of the protective duties upon wages, "and on the laboring poor," the statement of the workmen themselves before the committee, who may be fairly allowed to speak for themselves on the question so vital to them. All unite in declaring that protective duties are assented to fair and remunerative wages, and that every reduction of said duties inevitably result in lowering the standard of American wages. We dissent radically from the statement of the majority of the committee that the reduction of the duties lightens by so much, the burdens of taxation. The whole history of our national experience shows a constantly decreasing price as the effect of the increased home competition. The reduction of duties, which destroys our production, and competition as inevitably resulted in putting up the price demanded by our foreign rivals, in the belief that the late tariff legislation would remain without material change for a period of years, business has adjusted itself to it. The producers have entered into contracts and generally arranged their business in character and volume in conformity with it. All classes of our people have relied upon its reasonable permanence and freedom from immediate and radical changes, so that every consideration appeals to congress to let the present law alone, and permit the business of the country to proceed without legislative disturbance. What the country wants most is relief from congressional agitation. All of the industries of the country are extremely sensitive, and just at this time, when business is more or less depressed in every branch, the threat or fear of a change introduces an element of uncertainty and disturbance throughout the coun-

Continued on Fourth column fifth page.

THE DARK DAYS.

WHEN THE SOUTHERN MEMBERS SAVED THE UNION.

The Sequel to the Story Told by Blackburn as to Garfield's Patriotism—The Southern Phalanx Headed by Ben Hill Stops the Fillibustering and Avoids Bloodshed.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—A supposed southern writer, who has been stirred up by the publication of Blackburn's story of Grant's plan to overawe the house of representatives with troops in the stormy times of counting in Hayes, has contributed to the Sunday Herald here what he calls an additional chapter in the bayonet conspiracy. After reciting the Blackburn story, the writer says: "For two weeks many democratic members of the house slept in Baltimore every night rather than take the chances of being awakened by an officer with a file of men and an order for their arrest. Something had to be done.

The great mind of Ben Hill, of Georgia, comprehended the danger and was equal to it. He called a secret meeting of thirty-eight of his southern colleagues at a prominent hotel here to consult upon what was their duty in this hour of great danger to the republic. The signs of the times were ominous. In Indiana meetings were being held to decide what the democrats who had elected their president should do. General Steadman came here from Toledo, Ohio, and openly said his people did not mean to be robbed of the fruits of the victory, and that there were 500 men to his knowledge who were ready with arms to maintain their rights. Hill's friends met. None but southern men heard of the meeting. It escaped those argus-eyed watchers of events, the special correspondents. The 38 decided to vote with the republicans to stop filibustering. They believed the salvation of the country demanded it, and they rose to the occasion. Not a whisper of what had been done reached other ears than theirs.

Next morning when the trouble commenced in the house these thirty-eight began to vote 'No.' I will never forget the scene. The republicans were pleased. Jerry Rusk, then a member of congress from Wisconsin, afterward the governor of his state, said:

'When Ben Hill voted "No," I always voted "Yea." I am puzzled. I never found myself voting with the rebels before.'

Levy, of Louisiana, made a speech which opened the eyes of the house. Leading republicans, men with national reputations for truth and honesty, had assured the Louisiana delegation that Louisiana should go from under the yoke, and General M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, who was here watching events for Governor Hampton, telegraphed the same things to his friends in Columbia. Tilden became alarmed. His case had already been lost by Mr. Hewitt's famous 'place at any price' speech, but Tilden did not seem to know it. He sent his agents all over the south, and at once from every quarter there came letters and telegrams to the devoted thirty-eight asking them what they meant by thus betraying the party. In some of the more rabid newspapers they were denounced as traitors, compared to whom Judas Iscariot was a saint and Benedict Arnold a patriot, but they never swerved and in the face of the abuse, the entreaties, jeers in many cases, of their opponents, in spite of all this they voted as they believed their duty called on them to do until the count was ended. At that time the country did not know, but now the people see with clearer eyes, and in the light of past events the men who stood in the breach against such a storm as but seldom comes are justified by their friends and their country."

THE OLD TICKET.

With Blaine to Lead the Opposition—Payne's Anxiety for an Organ.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Among the offers to Mrs. Hugh J. Hastings for her interest in the Commercial Advertiser is reported to be one from certain democrats, among them William C. Whitney and Colonel Oliver H. Payne, of Ohio. It has been known that the Payne people have wanted an organ in New York city for some time. The amount offered in this instance was $225,000 for a controlling interest. There was manifest objections to letting the paper go for such a purpose, but the offer had the effect of raising Parke Goodwin's bid from $125,000 to $200,000, at which yesterday the transfer, so it is said, was agreed upon. Doubt remains about the details of the transactions. There are three sons of Mr. Hastings in the office, and they object to a surrender of control. Parke Goodwin said to-day that he did not wish to displace them, but only wanted a permanent berth for his son, Harold, in whose behalf negotiations have been made. It is believed, however, that a change in the paper's political leanings is contemplated. Payne's followers already have the Sun as a frequent though capricious supporter. Apropos of talk of the old ticket, the Star, the Tammany organ, comes out to-day saying that Tammany will swallow the convention nominees smilingly, the old ticket not excepted.

A telegram from Little Rock says that the popular sentiment among the rank and file of democracy tends strongly toward Samuel J. Tilden for president in 1884. In fact, "the old ticket," Tilden and Hendricks, appears to be generally demanded, and it is claimed the delegation to the national convention will be instructed for Tilden. About thirty days since McDonald seemed the favorite and no doubt of his ability to carry the state delegation was expressed, but recently the tide has turned toward Tilden. Leading democrats favor his renomination.

ANTAGONIZING ARTHUR.

Indications grow that the time is near at hand when Senator Miller, Collector Robertson, Whitelaw Reid, George William Curtis and other representative independent republicans will openly antagonize President Arthur in New York, with a view of defeating his nomination. They will take the position that Arthur can not carry either New York or Ohio, and that, regardless of everything else, this is sufficient reason why the republican party should nominate some one else. Senator Miller has been very quiet in his movements, but it is now fully understood that he is irrevocably committed against the president. It was after a conference with Miller, and when he had learned the senator's views, that Governor Foster spoke out about Arthur's weakness in Ohio. That utterance is now understood to have been simply a feeler—the skirmish fire of a well arranged battle. Collector Robertson has been equally reticent, but his relations with the administration have not been cordial at any time. It is said upon good authority that after he had recommended the appointment of a man to be chief weigher at the customhouse, Secretary Folger refused to confirm or reject the appointment, but asked that it be withdrawn. This the collector would not do, and for six months the business of the government was hampered by a deadlock. The president, from his own experience as collector, finally recognized that Robertson was right, and that the administration could not sustain itself. Then Mr. Folger yielded. The affair left bad blood. Collector Robertson, while refusing to talk with reporters, does not hesitate to say for publication that he believes Mr. Blaine can carry New York. A customhouse employe, speaking of Robertson's reticence, said to-day: "He will speak out at the proper time. We all recognize that Arthur has made a better president than would have been possible had he kept up old associations. But it is a question of what is best for the republican party. Arthur is our weakest man, and it would not do to nominate him. He could not carry New York or Ohio. In the same vein was the talk of of Carroll E. Smith, editor of the Syracuse Journal, last evening, when he said he must be a madman who talks about Arthur carrying New York. It would be another Folger campaign. The recent committee meeting was managed very carefully, with the intention of concealing differences over presidential candidates. Mr. Arthur's friends were not ready to disclose his strength, and the opposition was not ready to speak out. But a close canvass among the members as to sentiment in the localities, indicated, beyond question, that fully one-third the New York delegates will be opposed to Arthur. Blaine is the leading choice of the opposition, with Logan and Edmunds frequently mentioned.

IN THE TWO HOUSES.

Morrison's Tariff Bill Introduced in the House—In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—In the senate bills were introduced and appropriately referred as follows: By Mr. Miller, of New York, providing for the suspension of the coinage of the standard silver dollar for two years, and the issue of one and two-dollar treasury notes. In introducing this Mr. Miller said it was approved by the New York chamber of commerce. He sent at the same time a petition from that body praying the passage of the bill. At the conclusion of the morning business the senate at 1 o'clock went into executive session on the Mexican treaty.

After four hours consideration the senate to-day ratified the Mexican treaty by a vote of 41 to 21.

The division on the ratification is believed to be as follow:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Bayard, Beck, Blair, Bowen, Camden, Cameron of Wisconsin, Cockrell, Coke, Cullom, Dawes, Dolph, Edmunds, Fair, Farley, Frye, George, Groome, Harris, Harrison, Hill, Hoar, Ingalls, Jackson, Lamar, Logan, McMillan, McPherson, Manderson, Maxley, Miller of California, Miller of New York, Morgan, Pike, Pugh, Sabin, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Slater, Vest and Wilson. Total, 41.

Nays—Messrs. Aldrich, Brown, Call, Conger, Gibson, Gorman, Hampton, Hawley, Jones, Jones of Florida, Kenna, Mahone, Mitchell, Morrill, Palmer, Platt, Sewell, Sherman, Vance, and Williams. Total 20.

The debate which preceded the vote is described as devoid of incident and unproductive of results, the senators having long since formed their opinions in favor of or against the treaty. Mr. Gibson, of Louisiana, was the first and longest speaker, and was, of course, against the treaty on the ground that it admits free sugar in competition with the chief staple of his state. Messrs. Jonas, Conger and others spoke against the treaty, and Coke, Miller, of California, and one or two more senators made short speeches in support of it. During the day several amendments were offered, voted upon and lost. Among them were two by Senator Jones, the first adding meat products, wheat and flour, and the other adding cotton and cotton goods, to the list of exportable articles and one by Mr. Morrill, fixing a lower limit to the grade of sugar which might be imported.

The senate confirmed the nomination of W. F. Fitzgerald, of Mississippi, to be associate justice of the supreme court of Arizona. The doors were reopened at 5:20 and the senate immediately adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE

In the house, under call of committees, reports were submitted by Mr. Hammond, favorably, from the judiciary committees, for the payment of $35,000, to the state of Georgia, for money expended by that state for the common defense in 1777. Mr. Mosrrion reported favorably, for the ways and means committee, a bill to reduce the import duties and war tariff taxes—the new tariff bill—accompanied with a written report. Mr. McKinley submitted the views of the minority and the house then went into committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation, bill, general debate to be limited to three hours.

The bill was read through section by section, and pending a motion to increase the amount appropriated for postmasters, the committee rose. A bill was passed permitting the admission to the American registry of any foreign vessel, which has been either wrecked or damaged within the navigable waters of the United States, or on the high seas, provided the vessel shall have been purchased by a citizen of the United States and repaired in the United States at a cost equal to double the amount of the value of the vessel when purchased. Mr. Sibley, of Virginia, introduced a bill for the erection of a public building at Newport News, Virginia. Referred. Adjourned.

CONFESSED OUT OF REVENGE.

A Dying Horse Thief Clears Up the Mystery of a Murder Committed Years Ago.

PORT HURON, Mich., March 11.—Early in December of 1881 the body of William Phillips, a cattle dealer of Allerton, Iowa, was found in a field near Lexington, Mich. He had evidently been murdered, as the head was crushed in and the pockets rifled. A watch and chain belonging to Phillips were found in the possession of James Dixon, a helper of the murdered man, and he was arrested. Dixon committed suicide without revealing anything. David Pickard was arrested for horse-stealing last summer, and while in jail here admitted that he knew something of the murder of Phillips. He was sent to Jackson penitentiary, and while there confessed that he, James Dixon, and Joseph A. Nealy, ex-marshal of Lexington, had committed the crime securing about $1,600 and the watch and chain found in Dixon's possession. The murdered man was on his way from Chicago, where he had sold a drove of cattle, and Dixon drove to the station to meet him on his return. On their way home they were waylaid by Nealey and Pickard, the former of whom crept up behind Phillips and struck him on the head with a canvass bag filled with lead. Dixon then struck the prostrate man a blow with a club, which he had concealed in the buggy, after which they placed the body in the field where it was found. Pickard, who is dying of consumption, claims he was detected in his last crime through the agency of Nealey, and takes this means of getting revenge. Nealey is now under arrest. He fought in the war and lost an arm, and draws a pension under his right name of Joseph Ellis.

A Monster Iceberg.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The steamship Gieser, which arrived at this port to day from Copenhagen, reported large quantities of ice in the ocean. When in latitude 43°, longitude 52', a berg five hundred feet high was seen, together with large fields of floating ice.

Weatherbound Travelers.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—A special dispatch to the Chronicle from Los Angelos says the passengers by the delayed trains from the east, who arrived yesterday, come by rail as far as Pomona, and thence by team and on foot. Higher they report that there are fully 400 emigrants and first class passengers in the vicinity of Colton.

A Baltimore Assignment.

BALTIMORE, March 11.—Marchant & Co., of this city, shippers of flour, have assigned for the benefit of the creditors. The liabilities are stated to be $30,000; nominal assets $45,000.

TWO BATTLEFIELDS

ON WHICH FRENCH AND ENGLISH TROOPS APPEAR.

The French Attack Bac Ninh—Chinese War Preparations—The Forces of General Graham Attacked by Osman Digma—Prince Napoleon Makes a Speech—Other Foreign News

LONDON, March 11.—Firing has begun at Seariba. General Graham, Colonel Stewart and the whole force have at once gone thither. The Highlanders, while working on an entrenched fort at Zariba, were attacked by Osman Digma's advance at six o'clock this evening. Only 422 warriors defended the forts at Saukim. The scouts from the direction of Tomanief report that Osman, with 7,000 men, is moving towards Zariba in the hope of destroying the British stores of water in a series of night attacks. Osman retains as adherents the great tribe of Hoddrideowas, whose shiekhs urged that night assaults were the best kind of strategy against England's arms of precision.

SPEECH OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.

PARIS, March 11.—Prince Jerome Napoleon, Pion Pion, made an address last night to the Bonapartist journalists who are favorable to a revision of the constitution. Among other things he said: "Everything must bow to the necessity of again allowing the people to declare their will, inasmuch as they are our masters. I am not rich like the Orleans princes, but I respect the sovereignty of the people, and will oppose all attempts to usurp their rights." The agitation for the expulsion of the Orleans princes from France is constantly gaining strenth.

THE WAR IN TONQUIN.

PARIS, March 11.—Advices from Tonquin report the French column advancing upon Bacninh from Haidsenong. It has had a successful engagement with the enemy. Admiral Courbet has taken an iron clad to Quinhon, and declared that part of the coast blockaded.

Advices from Canton report that the Chinese preparations for war are increasing. The movement of troops through Canton is incessant. Stores of arms and ammunitions are accumulating, and all signs indicate a prolonged war. The populace, however, show no hostility to foreigners. The Europeans move freely through the public streets, and are treated with perfect courtesy. A dispatch from Hong Kong says that the report is current there to the effect that General Millat opened the cannonade on Bac Ninh Monday.

PAPAL APPOINTMENTS.

ROME, March 11.—Cardinal Salloni has been appointed dean of the sacred college to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Cardinal Piltro. Cardinal Consolini has been made comerlengo. It is probable that Cardinal Ledochowoski banished archbishop, of Posen, will be made cardinal bishop of Frazcaca.

A CLOSED QUESTION.

Growing Opposition to Tariff Legislation at the Present Session—Leaders of the Movement.

Special to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The house lost some pretty talk the other day by cutting off the incipient struggle over the wool tariff between Mr. Converse and Mr. Hind. Both are among the best speakers in congress and both had prepared for the occasion. The circumstances which shut the door on them were significant beyond the mere loss of fine speeches. They furnished the best evidence given yet that no tariff legislation can be accomplished this session. Mr. Randall favors the restoration of the old duty on wool, but he led the parliamentary skirmish which started off the Converse bill. For once he and Mr. Morrison stood together in the consideration of a tariff question but they were actuated by different motives. I have several times asked Mr. Randall for an expression of his views on the Morrison bill, and he has uniformly declined to express himself. He says he means to define his position very clearly on the floor of the house at the proper time, and that he prefers not so speak now. "I will say, however," he recently remarked, "that I am confident there will be no tariff bill passed at this session. I don't think there will be any need for one if we make proper reductions in the internal revenue."

Mr. Randall, when congress first met, openly declared that he would consider any tariff agitation at this time unfortunate for the democratic party in the doubtful states. He still expresses the same views and may be relied on to do all in his power to defeat the Morrison bill. His opinion that the tariff should not be opened at all was the reason of his opposing the consideration of the Converse bill. The test of the strength of the low tariff men who demand instant reform and an appeal to the county on a revenue platform is almost at hand. The Morrison bil will surely be antagonised by a minority report declairing against any tariff legislation at this time. I believe fifty democrats will vote for such a proposition. Forty democratic votes against the Morrison bill will kill it. It seems to me that every day makes clearer the impossibility of any tariff legislation at this session. The discussion of the question in sharp conflict of the two diverse democratic opinions is now unavoidable, but the cool, conservative men of the party hold the fate of the so-called reform bill in their hands. They think it a bad measure for the present time and they will defeat it regardless of any merits it may possess as a legislative measure. The opposition to it will be led by Mr. Randall, Mr. Eaton, Mr. Curtin and Mr. Converse.

THE DANVILLE EVIDENCE.

Colonel Sims Continues His Evidence Under the Cross-Examination of Senator Vance.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The cross examination of Colonel W. E. Sims, by Senator Vance, in the Danville investigation this morning, was a long one, but much of it was a repetition and elaboration of the points already brought out. Colonel Sims, in answer to a series of inquiries, described the circumstances under which he became the candidate of the readjusters for congress. He was asked if he was not, up to 1882, a candidate for political honors from the conservative party. He said, in substance, that there had been times when he would have accepted office at the hands of that party, but he had not taken the initiative in securing office. His friends asked him to become a candidate before the convention, and he had written a letter for publication setting forth his sentiments. He had no idea that the convention would accept him as their candidate, entertaining such sentiments Senator Vance produced and the witness identified the following letter:

"Confidential."—Dear Clark: I write hurriedly to remind you that to-morrow is the day for the Dan River district to meet to appoint delegates at Shephard's store. Go down by all means and have yourself and any others you can influence, appointed delegates to go to Martinsville on the 31st. Dr. Williams will be there, moving heaven and earth for Cobell. Get yourself and the men you can manage, appointed if possible. Don't try to get all, but get as many as you can. Try to have old man Shelton appointed. I have not tried to get a delegate in Dan river, but think you can work some in by proper mrnagement. If Jack Clark is for me, or against Cobell, get him to go to Brosville to morrow, and work with Jim Collie and other friends there, and if he is not for me, don't say a word to him. The meetings are advertised for three o'clock. You had better be on hand sooner. Conceal your purposes as far as possible. Yours truly, W. E. Sims."

Witness said, by way of comment, that he had known his opponents to do many mean and dirty things, but never before to get possession of and publish a private letter marked confidential which he would conceal. In respect to the acts of violence threatened and perpetrated by the colored men, witness possessed no knowledge except in two instances. In both of these he volunteered to prosecute the offenders, and did so. In respect to the witness's Danville speech he admitted that he incidentally called them (the signers of the circular) liars, and incidentally called them cowards, but he didn't apply these epithets to the signers individually by name. Witness read over the names of the signers of the Danville circular, and with some hesitation gave his opinion of those he knew. The majority were fairly honorable men in the ordinary meaning of the term, but they thought in accordance with the current sentiment that they were doing good service in preventing the negro from voting. If churchmen this was a part of their creed. They would be for political ends, doing evil that good might come. These men were exponents of the prevalent public sentiment. They thought great injustice was done them when the vote was given to the colored men.

Senator Vance asked if strong imputations had not been made against witness's own character.

Witness replied there was nothing until he became a readjuster. Some discussion arose with regard to the propriety of questioning the witness on this point. Senator Vance said that when his own witnesses were called, it was probable this witness's character would be attacked. Witness rejoined that all he wanted was the privilege of questioning any one who brought charges against his personal character. Witness said: I don't assail the personal integrity or truthfulness of any man, I have spoken of here, except in connection with these political matters, and as I tell you I think the sentiment of those people there is that they are justifiable in telling any mean lie or doing any mean dirty little thing for political ends.

Senator Vance—Well, you cannot describe a much lower state of society if that is true.

Witness—I can't help that, sir. Witness admitted, in reply to inquries, that he knew some of the men in the crowd to whom his remarks would give offense, were men of pluck. He did not, however, suppose they would shoot anybody else for what he said. Speaking of the condition of affairs in Danville, on Sunday, November 4th, to which witness had referred in a note to the governor as follows: "The town is in control of an armed mob," witness said that armed men were nominally in charge of the town sergeant, but some of the squads of police were under command of the most active of the rioters the day before.

In answer to Senator Sherman witness said so far as he knew and believed not one of the signers of the Danville circular would tell a lie for personal gain. They were inspired by what might be called political fanaticism. Witness regarded the substitution of false ballots for his own as highly dishonorable, but he did not suppose the men who had done this thought it so. This ended the examination. Mr. Vance asked Mr. Sherman, when he was to be allowed to summon witnesses. Mr. Sherman said that he could not tell. The difficulty with regard to the appropriation did not arise from any indisposition to allow a full investigation, but because of the sentiment in the house with regard to the payment of senators, secretaries. The matter would, he thought, be arranged by the conference committee in a day or two.

THE MACON NOTEBOOK.

Kukluxing a Blaine Negro—A Thief's Work—In the Courts.

Special to The Constitution.

MACON, March 11.—There has been in Macon several days a negro named Ashburn, of Richmond, Va., whose ostensible business in the city was for the purpose of forming a co operative stock or store company. The politicians hereabouts are supporters of Arthur, and they imagined that Ashburn had come here as an emissary of Blaine, and regarded him with no very great favor. This morning Ashburn received a postal card from some unknown source, having the picture of a coffin on it, and words warning him to leave the place within twenty-four hours. The handwriting on the postal is said to resemble very much the chirography of a well-known negro of this city, who holds a government position.

The dissension among the white and black republicans of Bibb continues to increase and grow stronger. Last night they held powwows in the various wards of the city and the militia districts of the county to elect delegates to the county convention to be held to morrow to choose delegates to the district convention at Forsyth next April to elect delegates to Chicago. White officeholders were present at the meeting last night who had never before attended negro meetings in this city. The Long-Disraon faction brought them out and forced them to show their hands. The liveliest meeting occurred in the third ward where Holt and Brown and Long and Disroon, the leaders of the two factions all live. Long and Disroon made very strong speeches, and announced that they would never so long as life lasted ever make another republican speech or attend a republican meeting. They renounced their allegiance to the party, and declared that the negro in self-respect to himself and in defense of his manhood should no longer permit himself to be hoodwinked and deceived by their former republican taskmasters. One of the white officeholders present said that he was particularly surprised that Long should so express himself, as he had always been so loyal to the republican cause, and had been honored by the party with an election to congress for which he received a salary of $10,000. Jeff replied that it was true he had been paid that amount, but the bulk of the money he had saved from his congressional salary had been finally stolen by the northern republicans through the Freedman's savings bank. Long and Disroon declared that the roll of the republican drum could sound, but they would never again respond to its call. The backbone of the republican party in this county is broken. Long and Disroon have for long years been influential leaders among their race. They were the bulwarks of the party during the dark days of radical reconstruction and misrule in this state. They have at last seen the errors of their way, and have turned from them, and hundreds of their race will follow their example and do likewise.

Last night a thief entered the residence of Professor J. H. Newman, on Madison street, and stole therefrom the watch and chain of Professor Newman, and took his cuff button, out of the cuffs. The thief also took the cuff buttons of Mrs. Newman. Some of the keys of the house were found this morning on the sidewalk near the front gate. A thief also broke into the boarding house of Miss Ann Huttebings

Continued on Fifth Page.

GEORGIA GOSSIP.

SHORT TALKS WITH THE SCRIBES OF THE COUNTY PRESS.

Row Over the Body of a Dead Woman—An Old Bible—Mrs. Loo Chong's Grievance—Truck Farming—Telephone Line Between Rome and Summerville—Attempted Murder.

The colored church people of Quitman, grew zealous in the faith a few days ago, over the body of a dead sister. The dead woman had some relatives who were Methodists and some who were Baptists, and each set had resolved that the colors of its church should not be trailed in the dust by the other. Finally the Methodists got possession of the body and put it under the ground, leaving the Baptists to their lamentations.

Mrs. George Singer, of Stewartt county, has a Lutheran Bible that is known to have been in the Singer family since 1720 or 164 years. It is quite a arge volume, printed in German and its appearance indicates that it was printed fully two centuries ago.

Wilkinsville has a case of scarlet fever.

Gardening in south Georgia has been injured by the recent bad weather.

Mrs. Loo Chong, nee Fulcher, who married the Chinaman in Waynesboro some time ago, having been cruelly beaten by her husband, has returned to her father.

Bainbridge Democrat: Truck planting will engage much less attention this spring in this immediate section than last year. There is a great deal of money to be made in truck growing properly followed, but those who engage in it may expect disasters and backsets, as in every other business. These, however, should not discourage them, for such is the lot of all men in every business. Go at it again with renewed energy and increased determination to succeed. Fruit and truck farming is enriching every man who pursues it steadily and persistently and who carries along with it his other crops—on a small scale. This industry is yet in its infancy, in fact, was born only a few years ago. It is being systematized, however, and the saving in freights this year will be a considerable item of profit to the producer; aside from the better prices he will realize by more expeditious delivery to the consumer under the increased shipping facilities.

Lumpkin Independent: Dr. S. H. Latimer, the successful hawk trapper of our county, brings us another trophy, which shows that he understands handling the gun also. It is a huge pair of antlers from the head of a stag which he shot in Montgomery county, Ga. While there he saw two pairs of antlers of immense proportions, one of them having twenty-two points. It is thought by many that every point on one antler represents one year of the deer's life. Of this we cannot speak with oracular knowledge. They were found by a hunter, inextricably locked together, upon the heads of two fathers of the cervine tribe, which had engaged in mortal conflict, probably for the possession of some coy sylvan doe. The belligerant, unfortunate possessors were found in a decaying condition, and their antlers could not be saparated until their heads had been cut off.

Hon. J. W. Maddox says that it is in contemplation to establish a telephone connection between Rome and Summerville. There is already a line to Trion factory, and by using the posts on this line and then by a near cut, only three miles of posts further, will make a line to he thrifty capital of Chattooga county.

Cumming Clarion There is a lady living in this county who recently quilted a quilt to a lining that was considerably over one hundred years old, having been spun and woven by her grand mother in her youthful days. There is also a reel for winding thread, and part of a china tea service, each over one hundred years old, owned by a family in this county.

The grand jury of Coweta county has, for the second time, recommended the appropriation of $500 from the county treasury to aid in the erection of a soldiers's monument.

Mr. J. B. Goodwyn, of Coweta, had the misfortune to lose thirty-five lambs recently by drowning. He has lost ninety-seven head within the past ten months.

The corner stone of the new Baptist church in Newnan will be dedicated Wednesday, the 2d day of April, at 3 o'clock p. m., with brief and simple exercises.

The Rome Courier says that at the Baptist conference $1,442.50 additional was subscribed to the new Baptist church. Mr. W. T. McWilliams was authorized to order 600 assembly chairs, most of which are subscribed for, and all outside of the money for the church.

Bishop Gross is spending the week in Columbus.

Columbus Sun: C. E. Cole, a white man who lives in the Jones building on Oglethorpe street, was brutally attacked by three negroes at the foot of Wammack's hill Saturday night. He was struck a blow with a brick on the back of the head and received a wound just over the eye which has the appearance of having been made with a knife. Cole says that after knocking him down, the negroes rifled his pockets. He is quite seriously hurt, and, was unable to attend mayor's court yesterday morning. One of the negroes, Lige Smith, was arrested by Bailiff Owen and is in the lock up. The others have not been arrested. One of them is named Henry Watt, but we could not learn the name of the other. It is thought that they have taken refuge on the other side of the river.

The Macon correspondent of the Griffin News says: The approaching marriage of THE CONSTITUTION'S correspondent and a well known society young lady is being freely discussed. Many of her Griffin friends and admirers will unite in voting him a lucky man.

Says the Columbus Times: We are a thorough Catholic in the matter of "divorces." We do not believe they should be granted except for the gravest causes, and hence we have taken frequent occasion to refer to the great numbers of them that are granted yearly in some of the New England states. But after reading the following from the Athens Banner, we shall say no more on this subject as being an evil peculiar to New England. The African side of Georgia is keeping up with its New England admirationists, unless they may fail in the matter of "cost" paying: "Mr. S. M. Herrington says that there are about one hundred divorce cases before the superior court of Clark county. He says since he has been in the clerk's office there have been over two hundred divorces granted, and the cost has never been paid except in two instances. The cases are generally brought by negroes, who manage to pay their lawyers and let the cost go."

The Waynesboro Citizen says that by this season of the year usually, the peach trees are in full bloom, while the present year many of them have not put forth blossoms. This we take augurs well for a good peach crop. But, we will add, all the peach crop never was known to be killed in March. At this date of the month, March 8th, 1871, the trees were almost in full foliage all through middle Georgia, while, to-day not a leaf is to be seen—only a few buds appear on the elms, and other early budding trees. The season is at least three weeks behind the year 1871.

From the Albany News we learn that a difficulty occurred down at the Sandy Bottom bar between Mr. J. H. Alexander, the bar keeper, and a negro by the name of Johnson, who runs on a tie train on the Southwestern railroad. Alexander fired five shots at the negro, and the latter fired three at him, which resulted in a negro named Austin Rogers, who also belonged on the tie train, being accidentally shot in the leg by Alexander, while both principals in the affray escaped unhurt. Three negroes wanted to play a game of pool, and Johnson wanted to participate in the game with them, to which they objected. He insisted, and they appealed to Alexander, whereupon the latter made him leave the pool table—not, however, until some hot words had passed. Johnson went into the front part of the house and indulged in some very boisterous language, threatening Alexander and calling him hard names. Finally he stepped outside the door and dared Alexander to "show his head." The latter got his pistol and "showed." As soon as he did, Johnson fired on him. Alexander returned the fire, whereupon the negro commenced to run. He fired two more shots as he ran, however, and Alexander, pursuing him, fired four more shots.

Lumpkin Independent: John Dixon, the white man now in jail awaiting trial for pointing a loaded shotgun at a young man, is rather an odd character. Last Friday he concluded to quit eating with a view of starving himself to death, and did not touch a mouthful during Saturday and Sunday. Sunday morning he tried to borrow a razor from Deputy Sheriff Holder, to take a shave, which request was refused. He then wanted to borrow Mr. Holder's knife, but Troy told him that the only way that he could commit suicide in jail was to butt his brains out against the walls of his cell. He continued his fast, however, and for a while seemed determined to starve himself to death. His fasting evidently gave his mind a pious turn, and on Tuesday he sent for a preacher to pray with him. He was visited by Mr. Smith, the colporteur, who talked and prayed with him. On Wednesday Dixon professed to have been converted and wanted some one to baptize him. He also broke his fast by eating a flapjack, which he claims to have been the only food he had eaten in nearly a week. His mind seems to be in quite a turbulent state and although anxious to shuffle off this mortal coil is not happy. Since his last incarceration his wife has sworn out a warrant against him charging him with beating her unmercifully. There seems to be but two chances for Dixon to escape the chaingang. One is to try the insanity dodge, and the other is to starve to death. Dixon's fasting calls to mind a case which happened in Lumpkin many years ago when Judge J. M. Scott was sheriff A white man was under sentence of death and concluded to starve himself. He fasted thirty-one days when he became so exhausted that he concluded to eat something. He ate one meal and died. This should be a warning to long time fasters that when they commence fasting it must be kept up.

Captain J. D Knight, senator from this the 6th district, died at Ray's Mill, ten miles east of Nashville, Saturday the 8th, at eight o'clock, of consumption. Warm weather came too late for the senator. He leaves a wife and several young children to mourn their loss, together with a host of warm friends.

THE ATLANTA CITY COURT.

Judge Clarke Refers to Some Recent Newspaper Statements.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION:—In your issue of 4th instant, under the caption of court chronicles, the following appears, relative to proceedings in the city court:

"The city court met yesterday, and after drawing juries for the three weeks beginning on the 24th of the present month adjourned until that time. The judge announced that the entire docket would be called and disposed of during the court. It is his intention to clear the jail, and to dispose of civil cases of long standing. A number of business men have been accustomed to secure excuse from jury duty for trivial reasons, some even going so far as to simply send a note announcing that they were busy and could not attend."

The above, taken in connection with the well known fact that I am the judge who immediately preceeded Judge Dorsey as the judge of the city court, is a direct censure of my official conduct. Whether so intended or not I cannot say, but certain it is that it is susceptible of no other construction. As it is not only untrue, but unjust, duty to myself and to truth compel me to reply. I presume your reporter was imposed upon by some one who with or without knowledge, gave him false information. In the first place, it is a legal impossibility for the judge to call the entire docket, and to dispose of civil cases of "long standing."

The 24th of the present month is during the March term of the city court. The March term was, by the organization of the court, for the trial of criminal cases exclusively, and that has only been modified by subsequent legislation, so as to permit the trial of civil cases, where there was at the preceding December term, the consent of both parties in writing, and entered on the minutes. Therefore Judge Dorsey could not if he would, try any civil cases except such as are for trial, by such written consent. By an examination of the trial calendar, I find there are only four cases on the civil docket, that can be tried during the March term; and the oldest of these, except one, was returned to the December term, 1882. The excepted case was returned to June term, 1878. The bench docket will show that by consent of both parties that case has been called and continued every term since it was rise for trial. Hence, even though there might be cases of long standing on the docket, Judge Dorsey cannot try them at the March term. But really, here are very few such which have any vitality in them. The most numerous cases of long standing are against persons who have been adjudged bankrupts, and since such adjudication could not be tried. These likewise have been called and continued every term by consent of both sides. The counsel on neither side, nor the officers of court, have made any motion or presented any reason why they should be tried or erased from the docket. Including these, there are very few cases open on the docket back of June term, 1882. All such have been regularly called and continued by consent of parties, or on legal showing. From what I know of them, the parties and counsel, there are very few of these that ever will be tried. At any rate they cannot be tried at this, the March term. That they have not been tried heretofore is no fault of mine, for I have done my duty by them at every term. Counsel and parties on both sides, will sustain me in the assertion, that every case on the civil docket ripe for trial has been called by me at every term, and if not tried no blame attaches to me. That there are comparatively few civil cases of all sorts not finally disposed of back of June term 1882, is conclusive proof, that there can be no just complaint of long standing cases. Among cases open on the docket old or new, are several where the labor of a trial have been once or twice undergone, and the juries failed to agree. The criminal business was in the hands of the state attorneys Mr. Van Epps or Mr. Ellis. Every case that could be has been tried, There were no complaints of a want of trial from defendants or others, and the jail has been cleared once or twice every month. On that side of the court practically, there can be no case, capable of being tried, of long standing. It is impracticable here to go into details in reference to the business of the city court, but there are the dockets to speak for themselves. They will compare favorably with that of any other court in the state. Indeed, I doubt if there is another court with heavy business can make so good a showing. There goes to the supreme court from the city court direct, as many cases as goes from each of one-half the circuits in this state, consisting as they do of many counties, Even this fact does not give a proper idea of its labor, for of the four hundred criminal cases per annum, there are very few defendants who have the pecuniary ability to take their cases there even if of sufficient importance. In view of the facts I have stated if my official conduct is to undergo scrutiny I should be entitled to commendation instead of censure, and hence how it is that any one should give your reporter such information as he has reported, I cannot conceive without attributing it to some unworthy motive, which I am always reluctant to do. But this is not all. I wish it was, for this defense is work and worry which in strict justice only, I should have been spared. All my time and strength are necessary for my private and professional business in the effort to reestablish a practice after eight years on the bench. Even a just enemy should scorn to do me such injustice.

It is further said "a number of business men have been accustomed to sicure excuse from jury duty for trivial reasons, some going so far as even to send a note announcing they were busy and could not attend.' If possible, there is less truth in this charge than in the other. I have invariably required the personal attendance of a juror to render his excuse. Sometimes there were circumstances like his sickness, absence from the county or state, or other emergency, which made it impossible for him to attend. In these other cases I have received notes containing physician's certificates or other evidence, because they prevented the unnecessary imposition of fines upon jurors who could not attend. If a juror is too sick or too deaf to serve, or exempt by law, and claims his exemption, a just judge has no discretion, and must excuse him. As to business excuses, I have recognized but three. One, is where the juror is the only person engaged about his business, so that his store or workshop must be closed if he serves on the jury. Another is where the juror superintends a number of laborers, and his presence is necessary to keep them in work, and at work. Yet another, is where the employment is in its nature a public one, such as editors and publishers, and bank cashiers and tellers, whose places cannot be supplied.

I know there are some lawyers and some judges who say no business excuse should be recognized, but I am constrained to differ from them. In a commercial and manufacturing community like Atlanta, where so many are literally dependent upon "their daily labor for their daily bread," and where there are so many enterprises requiring skillful and intelligence superintendence, I do not believe the law requires that such men should suffer pecuniary damage by having to serve every year four weeks in the superior and four weeks in the city court if they should be so often required. I have had cases where the juror would lose his employment, if he had to be absent from it a week, and cases where the juror would have to fail in his contract to complete a work, and cases where the $1 per day was so much less than the juror was earning, that a week from his labor would so much decrease his wages that it would take him a month or more to get even, if he ever could.

"If there are "trivial reasons" the change is true, but what reasonable and impartial man will so say?

The greatest difficulty in procuring good jurors is overlooked. The law is in itself defective. It fails to give the judge the power requisite to compel the attendance of jurors. Some of the judges have tried to remedy this by exceeding the powers under the law. I have never felt authorized to exercise a power not given me by the lew. In an issue with a juror on such an exercise the judge would come off "second best," and that would not be good for the judge and the successful administration of his office. Seeing this defect, I drew a bill to remedy it. It was introduced in the legislature, but it failed to become a law. In that I did my duty, and its failure to become a law, cannot be attributed to me. The traverse or trial jurors in the city court, since there has been a particular selection of, and a separate box for, grand jurors, average better than in the superior court. This is obliged to be so, because the jury box of the city court contains the names of grand as well as petit jurors, while the traverse jurors of the superior court are drawn exclusively from the petit jury box. Then, in the city court the talesmen are often selected exclusively from the grand jury list Complaint of the city court on this ground, not made against the superior court is merely imaginary, or comes of that sort of in, justice which is the legitimate child of prejudice against the court or the judge.

In conclusion, I must express my regret for the necessity which warrants this reply, and which I would have gladly foreborne, had not duty to self and to truth been so plain.

March 11, 1884. RICHARD H. CLARK.

GEORGIA BY WIRE.

THE NEWS OF THE STATE BRIEFLY CHRONICLED.

The Particulars of the Trouble at Alapaha—A Revenue Raid in Gilmer County—A Heavy Shipment of Georgia Tar—Hail Storm at Homer—Other Georgia News.

Specials to The Constitution.

GAINESVILLE, March 11.—Hon. Allen D. Candler is home from Washington, for about ten days on business.

Villa Rica, Georgia.

VILLA RICA, March 11.—Colonel J. S. Candler with his bride, spent Sunday with relatives here.

Mr. B. F. Smith's little son died Saturday evening.

Gibson, Georgia.

GIBSON, March 11.—John Williams caught a trout in his pond measuring twenty-two inches and weighing 6½ pounds.

Mr. M. A. McGahee, of Dearing, is dead.

Our farmers are beginning to plant corn.

Eastman, Georgia.

EASTMAN, March 11.—At the ladies' fair held at the Masonic hall Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week, for the benefit of the Methodist church and parsonage, the gross receipts amounted to about $350. The net proceeds, after disposing of other articles still on hand, will doubtless be not less than $300.

Quitman, Georgia.

QUITMAN, March 11.—The "Annual Hop" took place at the Allen house last evening. It was a "recherche" affair, and the attendance was large and elegant.

The LaConte pear orchards are in bloom. As an ornamental tree it is unsurpassed.

C. C. Norris, a former resident of this place, died yesterday at Boston.

Jasper, Georgia.

JASPER, March 11.—The revenue officials have just returned from a raid into Gilmer and captured two stills and destroyed a considerable quantity of beer. They were fired into near the line of Fannin and Gilmer, Saturday night. The ball passed near the head of J. A. Bledsoe and entered the jaw of his horse, hitched to the hack in which they were traveling.

Conyer , Georgia.

CONYERS, March 11.—A little three-year old negro fell in a well with four feet of water, near the old fair grounds, and remained there a quarter of an hour before any one knew it. It kept from drowning by trying to catch hold of the side of the well. It was taken out and is getting well.

Farmers are busy preparing for another crop.

Five hundred and fifty sacks of guano were taken from here yesterday.

Dawsonville, Georgia.

DAWSONVILLE, March 12—The March term of court here closed Saturday. During the week it snowed, sleeted, slushed, rained and was perhaps the most disagreeable time imaginable, but notwithstanding Judge Brown moved his court right along, and sounded through the dockets. Solicitor Gober stirred up criminals with a long pole. Truman Clark, colored, who, some time since stole money and a watch from Rev. Mr. Hall, was sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary.

Rome, Georgia.

ROME, March 11.—Mrs. West, wife of Dr. William West, died this morning, after a lingering illness. She was well know and highly esteemed.

The saloon of B. Crane was burglarized last night, and liquor and cigars to the amount of $23 was stolen.

Two negroes, Bill Doyle and Ben Taylor, to-night became involved in a quarrel in a saloon on Upper Broad street, and the former gave Taylor a terrible blow on the head with a billiard cue. The wound is serious.

Our people await with great interest the action of the governor regarding the case of Enoch Freeman, sentenced to be hung on Friday week.

Cartersville, Georgia.

CARTERSVILLE, March 11.—A stranger came to town yesterday, and after obtaining license to sell jewelry with prizes, set up a stand, and in a few minutes had quite a crowd around him. He sold a piece of jewelry at a high price and gave the purchaser a chance to draw money, etc. In a short while he was notified by the mayor that he must quit business, and shortly afterwards was arrested on a warrant charging him with gambling, and bound over to the county court. A gentleman who happened to be in town took a chance and drew $5, and was arrested as an accomplice. It was there shown that he was a gentleman and had relatives living in town and had nothing to do with the business.

Homer, Georgia.

HOMER, March 11.—We had a hail storm here last night.

Mr. M. B. McGinty, of Athens, was the lowest bidder for the building of the new jail at this place.

Judge T. F. Hill, Sheriff Owen and John T. Garrison returned from Athens yesterday.

A man by the name of Adams got his house and furniture all destroyed by fire a few days ago.

P. M. Edwards leaves to-day to attend the superior court at Lawrenceville this week.

The farmers are getting badly behind in this section on account of so much rain; but to-day it is clear and cool.

LaGrange, Georgia.

LAGRANGE, March 11.—A case of considerable importance to the interested parties is to-day being argued before the ordinary of this county by Colonel John C. Reid, for plaintiff, and Judge Hillyer for defendants. The case is brought by the widow of the late John Speer, brother of our state treasurer, in which she prays to have set aside the will of her late husband, who left an estate of near $40 000 of which amount he left his widow only a small annuity of $750 bequeathing the entire estate, or nearly all, to his three brothers. The argument will likely be concluded to-day. Much interest is felt by the friends of Mr. Speer in the result.

Athens, Georgia.

ATHENS, March 11.—Tom Hudson received an order to ship carp to Kansas.

The remains of R. T. Brumley arrived yesterday from Texas, and was interred in Oconee cemetery.

Athens wants a city clock placed on the water tower.

Thomas J. Bramlett, of Rabun county, sent some bread and meat down to Professor White by his brother to have it analyzed to see if there was not poison in it. Bramlett thinks his wife is trying to poison him. Two years ago she gave him a dose that came very near killing him, and he thinks she has tried it again, as her actions were suspicious.

The Pioneer hook and ladder company will carry a good team to the Macon tournament.

Augusta, Georgia.

AUGUSTA, March 11.—The Hebrew citizens of Augusta have a grand Purim ball to-night for the benefit of the synagogue. It will have a large attendance.

Augusta will be represented at the meeting of the rate committee of the Southern railway and steamship association, in Atlanta on the 18th inst., by W. M. Jackson and Paul Mustin, appointed by the commercial club.

The two building associations here find no difficulty in putting out all of their money, every dollar of which is invested in real estate. About $5,000 per month is thus invested.

Considerable revival of the military spirit exists here. The two companies are receiving accessions to their ranks.

Miss Rina Johnson, the young girl whom Conductor Foulk of the Columbia and Greenville railroad is charged with abducting, came to Augusta and registered at the Augusta hotel as Della Brewer. Last night Chief of Police Greer, of Greenville, came here, took charge of her and carried her back to that place. She stated that she left home because her father wanted to make her go to college.

Savannah, Georgia.

SAVANNAH, March 11.—D. C. Bacon & Co. received a shipment from Glemore, Ga., this morning of two car loads, seventy-seven barrels, of tar, reported as the first shipment ever received in Savannah, being the result of the increase the naval stores have made.

Farnah Jackson, a colored woman, was prostrated by a fit on the street near the market, and died in a few minutes.

James T. Forgarty, a colored magistrate, was to-day committed to jail in default of bail. He was convicted on a charge of compounding a felony and brake of his office. In spite of the decision of the court he continued magestral functions, and was arrested.

After next week the large passenger locomotive on the Central railroad will consume coal instead of wood. It is believed this will be more economical and greater speed will be secured.

Officer J. H. Rathbone, of Kissimmee, Florida, is in the city hunting for one J. F. DuLangdels who committed forgery in that district.

Bainbridge, Georgia.

BAINBRIDGE, March 11.—Samuel W. Patterson is dead.

Hon. Jesse A. Wilder has received his commission as postmaster, and is now in possession of his office. His principal assistant, M. S. Colbert.

Lewis Jordan, white, was recently caught up by our sheriff upon a requisition from the governor of Florida, charging him with having run off with mortgaged property from that state, and turned over to Sheriff Lynn, of Jackson county, Florida. A friend settled the debt, and Jordan was released.

Edward Perkins, under the influence of mean whisky, badly smashed the head of Richard Hickman with an iron pot. He entered a plea of guilty in the county court for assault and battery. Fined $20 and cost.

I. P. Moye, from Butler county, is in jail, under charge of forging land titles. There are thirty-three bills of indictment in our court against him for that offense.

John W. Bryan and Captain S. S. Moon, have purchased hull and machinery of steamer Newton and are fitting her up for local river trade.

Nashville, Georgia.

NASHVILLE, Berrien county, March 11.—The reports through THE DAILY CONSTITUTION makes our county rather more notorious than the facts in the case will justify. Without a word of justification for the rioters, I think the picture rather overdrawn. On Saturday the 1st, Dan Turner was in Alapaha, got a little tight, and used some dirty words to a colored woman, which was reported to Marshall McCray. Dan was arrested and locked up, and afterwards released on bail, and sobered down a little. Monday the writer was at Alapaha, and Dan was then cool, sober and peaceable. He interviewed me as to his chances in a suit against the authorities for false imprisonment. I told him I supposed their charter gave them authority to put a boisterous man in the calaboose, and the best plan was to keep on the sober side of reason. He said he was peaceable and quiet when arrested and asked for a hearing, which was refused; offered a good bond, which was refused; offered to deposit $300, which was also refused, and was locked up. On Tuesday morning the 4th, Dan and some of his brothers and relatives went to Alapaha declaring that they would get a warrant and put Marshall McCray in the lockup. They were there, and collected about in little squads of three or four, talking to themselves about what no one knew. These signs, coupled with the previous threat, caused the alarm (perhaps timely.) Some of the citizens looked up and loaded their shooting irons to defend their corporate powers. No outbreak or deed of violence was attemped by any of the crowd. This was the state of affairs when Mayor Kirby telegraphed the governor for reinforcements. This state of things continued the remainder of the day. I have heard of no act of violence or an attempt. I am willing to admit that the indications looked a little unfavorable, and the parties equally so. What the design was I am unable to say, but the acts, taken by themselves, cannot be tortured into a riot. Mayor Kirby doubtless acted upon the Bible principle, "The prudent man feareth the evil and hideth himself;" or the adage, an ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure.

STATE POLITICS.

It is now definitely settled that Mr. James E. Brown, of the Henry County Weekly, will be in the race for senator in the 34th district, and from all reports he will go into the nomination with a strong following. The rotation rule has been strictly observed heretofore by the three counties composing the district, and this being Henry's turn her choice will be put forward and supported as the regular nominee of the district senatoral convention.

Judge T. J. Simmons, of Macon, is being urged strongly by his friends in different parts of the state to run for governor.

Judge A. C. Pate will run for congress in the third against Judge Crisp.

It is said that Hon. John C. Nichols, of the first district, will have no opposition for re-election.

Cyclones, Their Frequency, Etc.

Doubt and uncertainty are painful to the human mind. From these it seeks relief, oftimes in hastily formed opinions, sometimes in dogmas, more rarely in demonstrations. It is very partial to short and easy methods of explaining strange or mysterious occurrences. What, for instance, is more difficult to grasp than the changes of the weather, what is easier than to refer them to the changes of the moon? That satellite turns the same face to the earth all the time. Man has never seen but one-half of its surface, and that half is always the same half. Some times the sun does not shine upon that half at all, when in conjunction, sometimes upon the edge of it only, (new moon,) and sometimes upon the whole of it (full moon). And yet these small and varying qualities of the sun's heat, light reflected from the moon, are accounted adequate to explain the occurrence of rains, storms, frosts, growth of plants, shrinkage of meat, making of soap, etc. The sun, flooding the earth with heat and light, is set aside for the pale visitor of the shadowy night, when a white object becomes a ghost and a black stump a bear. The sun does not change, the moon does, and change is the nexus between cause and effect.

The theological intellect ignores secondary or proximate causes, and refers strange phenomena directly to divine agency—"God produced them," it says. This is perfectly true in a certain sense, but stopping there, shuts off all investigation. God made the rainbow and set it in the Heavens as a token that his wrath was appeased, but surely he will not be angry with us if we study the nature of light and its reflections and refractions in the rain drops; which reflections and refractions in his hand paint the gorgeous arch upon the canvas of the sky.

Another class, less devout perhaps than the theologian, refer all unusual phenomena to those forces in nature which are least understood, and are most wrapped in mystery. The obscurity, which veils these forces from their eyes, enhances their power and enlarges their domain. With these persons electricity and magnetism are the overshadowing forces of nature; electricity is the Jupiter Tonans of the earth and as well as of the heavens. Its power is wonderful and many of the phenomena of nature are wonderful also, why should not the wonderful beget the wonderful. Wonder is the nexus between cause and effect,

A third class, men of science proper, pursue an exactly opposite course. They attempt first of all to explain every new or obscure occurrence by reference to the best known forces of nature; only after the effects of these are exhausted, is the possibility of new and hitherto unknown causes entertained For the last three hundred years they have patiently and systematically studied the properties of matter and the forces which control it. They have perfected methods of investigation and invented appliances; the work of one generation transmitted to the next has been added to and perfected. Every problem which arises, is brought before a court, composed of all investigators of like problems, and is thoroughly sifted. The rules of evidence are strictly enforced; nature is questioned and cross-questioned by observation and experiment, and nothing which experience or training can do, is left undone, to bring out the truth and the whole truth. Imperfect and provisional theories may be suggested, under which to gather and assort the facts, as in courts of justice, the prosecution may adopt one theory and the defense another, but in both, the final decision must rest on the evidence and the facts.

Now, the basis of all systematic investigation of natural phenomena is a clear conception of, and abiding faith in, the stability of nature. If nature were capricious no rules of action could be deduced. But there is a deep seated consciousness that she is not. Experience is wholly against it. Every one's personal observation leads him to an opposite conclusion. The seasons follow each other in orderly succession; so do day and night; the moon changes from new to full, and from full to new again with unfailing regularity; the tides ebb and flow; the acorn produces the oak, and the oak in turn forms the acorn; the properties of gold, silver, iron, lead, tin and copper have not changed within the memory or record of men. But some things in nature are variable; such as the mean temperature or the mean rainfall of a given month in different years, the frequency of storms, and hundreds of others of like character. And just as soon as the element of variability is admitted, some men lose their grasp on the idea of uniformity in nature; they do not stop to inquire whether the variation is or is not restricted within certain limits, as the sweep of a pendulum from one end of its arc to the other; or the apparent course of the sun from its summer to its winter solstice and back again to its summer, like a great pendulum vibrating in the heavens. They loose their anchor and their rudder and are swept by the winds of fancy or speculation. A great drought or a very cold winter or a very hot summer, indicates that the seasons have radically changed Repeated cyclones point to some new force in nature, or it may be some new element in the atmosphere. Should several unusual phenomena occur about the same period, the deeper the conviction grows that they are beyond the pale of recognized forces or laws.

This line of thought has been suggested by the remark of your correspondent of the 28th of February: "I cannot help believing that the world is just now undergoing radical atmospheric changes," and the implications that cyclones are more numerous than formerly in consequence thereof. The suggestion strikes us as hasty. Science has detected as yet no changes in the order or constitution of nature, during the last three thousand years, except some slow, secular changes, which as a rule tending in certain directions for a long series of years finally culminate in an equal opposite movement, and thus preserve a constant mean. Astronomical evidence, based on observations far back in the past, demonstrate that the force of gravitation has not varied a hair's breadth in its nature or mode of action from a very remote antiquity. The bulk of reliable scientific records extends back, it is true, only about three hundred years, but these give us no hint of "radical changes." One new force or factor, only known to science, has been introduced into the world within the historic period, to wit: civilized man. He has felled the forests, and has given free play to the winds, has laid bare the surface of the earth to sun, and again, as a consequence of this, the uniformity of climates has been decreased, floods in rivers, heat in summer and cold in winter have been increased—probably also the frequency and violence of storms. But these several phenomena are produced now by the same forces, and these forces act exactly in the same manner that they did when the forests were undisturbed by the savage, and we must exhaust their agency before we call in something new.

Whether cyclones are more numerous than formerly, is a question of fact which cannot be decided in the absence of authentic records. That a greater number have swept over Georgia, during the last ten, than during the preceding twenty or thirty years, is very probably true; but they may be frequent in one decade, and then many decades may pass before they are repeated again. In other words, they may occur in groups at long intervals. This is not stated as a fact, but as a possibility.

In a subsequent article, the theory of cyclones, will be discussed.

W. L. JONES.

Kirkwood, March 8th, 1884.

The manufacturers of Dr. Price's cream baking powder are rewarded by having accredited to them the reputation of manufacturing good articles. It must not be supposed that those who are willing, at the cost of reputation and for the purpose of gain, to impose adulterated goods on the public, would hesitate to use injurious adulterants.

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It is better to die than to lose one's reason, and yet the murderer prefers insanity to hanging.—New Orleans Picayune.

For seven years Allen's Brain Food has stood the strongest tests as to its merits in curing nervousness, nervous debility and restoring lost powers to the weakened generative system, and, in no instance, has it ever failed; test it. $1: 6 for $5. At druggists, or by mail from J. H. Allen, 315 First Avenue, New York City.

A proof of the triumph of mind over matter—That a mason can make a brick wall.

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He who bloweth his own trumpet awakeneth the sweetest echoes.—Joseph Cook.

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Miss-construction—Whalebone, cotton and paint.—Pretzel's Weekly.

The best and oldest medicine for cure of liver diseases is Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator.

A caught beauty—One who marries a bogus English lord.

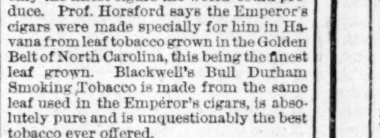
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THE SUPREME COU

DECISIONS RENDERED TU
MARCH 11, 1884.

Hon. James Jackson, Chief Justice; Hon Hall and M. H. Blandford, Associate Ju Reported for The Constitution by J Lampkin, Supreme Court Reporte

Central Georgia Bank vs. Iverson, et al. Equity, from Bibb. Equity. New Trial. Practice in Court. (Before Judge Simmons).

[Hall, Justice, being disqualified Clarke, of the Pataula circuit, was d to preside in his stead.]

Clarke, J.—1. If a verdict is so co foreign to and unsupported by the as to be utterly void, it is unnecess reviewed or reversed by bill of revie it is good until set aside.

2. Where a bill was filed to esta liability of a trust estate for a deb answer denied that the debt was d trust estate or made for its benefit, dence was admitted concerning the without objection, or without object tained, the jury could make a val on the question of liability, and could not ascertain from the alone that the jury erred; the quest become one of investigating the evid

3. The allowance of motions for in equity does not supersede bills o in cases where new parties have bec ested, or wherefor other cause fuller relief canbe in equity than by motion trial; but neither a bill for a new t bill for review of a verdict will be e unless some satisfactory cause be s the complainant could not, with p gence, get the just and needed motion for new trial. Code §§ 2819, Ga. 469; 55 Id. 667; 38 Id. 174; 39 I Id. 222, 363.

(a) Except upon extraordinary g motion for new trial must be ma the term of the trial. While mere time less than three years will not solute bar to a bill for review or trial, yet proper cause should appe suing this remedy instead of a n new trial, free from laches. In this was great laches.

Judgment affirmed.

Washington Dessau; Bacon & R for plaintiff in error.

Lyon & Gresham, for defendants.

Sparks vs. Hancock et al. Certio Crawford. Appeal. Bonds. (Be Simmons.)

Jackson, C. J.—Two suits wer in a justice's court by the same pl being against two defendants and against the same two and a third After judgment, the plaintiff app cases to a jury in a justice's court only one appeal bond. From a dismiss the appeals, and after verd fendants sued out a certiorari; i tained, and the case was returned t court with instructions that the allowed upon plaintiff's giving bond in each case. Plaintiff exce

Held, that the judgment gave th sible disposition to the case, and pl no right to complain.

Judgment affirmed.

H. A. Mathews, for plaintiff in e L. D. Moore; R. D. Smith, for d

White vs. Barlow. Equity, from Title. Deeds. Appurtenances. Landlord and Tenant. Estoppe and Purchaser. Notice. Pract preme Court. Corporations. Court. (Before Judge Estes.)

Jackson, C. J.—1. If a ditch f purposes be cut through land by thereof for use in connection with upon such land, the sale of the land un execution will convey the ditch, although express mention of it may be made i levy or the deed; and the water in s which gives it its value for mining passes with it.

(a.) Where the legislature chart pany and authorized it to dig as to convey the wa certain creeks to its mining the ditch was cut and used by th in a subsequent contest concerni to the ditch, the presumption wo the company acquired in the mod by the charter the right to cut the convey the water over the land after just compensation.

(b). A ditch having been so dug conveyed to a reservoir on the land, and such water being neces charter purpose of the company-ing of its mines—it became app the lots of the company, and the necessary appurtenance passed u iff's deed to the lots, though th deed made no mention of the d press terms. Wash. Eas. 12, 15—77, 80, 291, 398; Ang. Water Cou par. 153(a), 158, 159; Imboden e wah etc Co. (last term).

2. A tenant cannot dispute hi title, and the title of the landl against such tenant, or one ho him with notice.

3. A bill was filed to recover c erty. The principal defendant claimer of title as to the p asserted that it was the property tion of which he was the presiden it was prayed should be made a that the acts complained of as h those of the company. The ans up certain acts of the complainan to the company, and claimed da for. On demurrer, the court str of the answer as related to the w of the complainant. The indiv and excepted; the company did

Held that the ruling was no injured the plaintiff in error, a ny is not before this court.

4. Where an assignment of e on the refusal to admit certain a tenant in possession, such ass not be passed upon by this cou statements are set out.

5. The rejection of the amen the company was not a ruling injure the individual member

6. Nor could it hurt the indiv in error, who had disclaimed property in controversy, th submitted to the jury, whether showed that the ditch was bei defendants in fi fa. at the time sale, or not.

7. Although it would have have charged that one purchas ant with notice would be denying the title of the landl it was clear that the defenda the omission to charge as to it not error which would require

(a.) Notice to the president purchasing property is notice tion.

8. Exception to a long p charge containing numerous specifying any error therein The charge in this case was subs

(a.) One who disclaims all est in property sued for cann recovery thereof by the compla a verdict furnishes no groun for new trial or exception to t behalf.

(b.) The law and facts sust Judgment affirmed.

Wier Boyd; M. G. Boyd, error.

W. P. Price; R. H. Baker; defendant.

Roberts, for use, vs. Davis. Houston. Estoppel. Fraud. Purchaser, Contracts. (Before Judge Simmons.)

Jackson, C. J.—1. In a t evidence for the defendant sh R sold a mule to W, taking th W for the purchase money, stance of retaining title unt

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THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1884.

Hon. James Jackson, Chief Justice; Hons. Samuel Hall and M. H. Blandford, Associate Justices.— Reported for The Constitution by J. H. Lumpkin, Supreme Court Reporter.

Central Georgia Bank vs. Iverson, trustee, et al. Equity, from Bibb. Verdict. Equity. New Trial. Practice in Superior Court. (Before Judge Simmons).

[Hall. Justice, being disqualified, Judge Clarke, of the Pataula circuit, was designated to preside in his stead.]

Clarke, J.—1. If a verdict is so completely foreign to and unsupported by the pleadings as to be utterly void, it is unnecessary to be reviewed or reversed by bill of review; if not, it is good until set aside.

2. Where a bill was filed to establish the liability of a trust estate for a debt, and the answer denied that the debt was due by the trust estate or made for its benefit, and evidence was admitted concerning the liability without objection, or without objection maintained, the jury could make a valid finding on the question of liability, and this court could not ascertian from the pleadings alone that the jury erred; the question would become one of investigating the evidence.

3. The allowance of motions for new trial in equity does not supersede bills of review, in cases where new parties have become interested, or wherefor other good cause fuller relief canbe granted in equity than by motion for new trial; but neither a bill for a new trial nor a bill for review of a verdict will be entertained unless some satisfactory cause be shown why the complainant could not, with proper diligence, get the just and needed relief by motion for new trial. Code §§ 2819, 4211; 27 Ga. 469; 55 Id. 667; 38 Id. 174; 39 Id. 678; 56 Id. 222, 363.

(a) Except upon extraordinary grounds, a motion for new trial must be made during the term of the trial. While mere lapse of time less than three years will not be an absolute bar to a bill for review or for a new trial, yet proper cause should appear for pursuing this remedy instead of a motion for new trial, free from laches. In this case there was great laches.

Judgment affirmed.

Washington Dessau; Bacon & Rutherford, for plaintiff in error.

Lyon & Gresham, for defendants.

Sparks vs. Hancock et al. Certiorari, from Crawford. Appeal. Bonds. (Before Judge Simmons.)

Jackson, C. J.—Two suits were brought in a justice's court by the same plaintiff, one being against two defendants and the other against the same two and a third defendant. After judgment, the plaintiff appealed both cases to a jury in a justice's court, but gave only one appeal bond. From a refusal to dismiss the appeals, and after verdict, the defendants sued out a certiorari; it was sustained, and the case was returned to the lower court with instructions that the appeals be allowed upon plaintiff's giving an appeal bond in each case. Plaintiff excepted:

Held, that the judgment gave the best possible disposition to the case, and plaintiff had no right to complain.

Judgment affirmed.

H. A. Mathews, for plaintiff in error.

L. D. Moore; R. D. Smith, for defendants.

White vs. Barlow. Equity, from Lumpkin. Title. Deeds. Appurtenances. Mining. Landlord and Tenant. Estoppel. Vendor and Purchaser. Notice. Practice in Supreme Court. Corporations. Charge of Court. (Before Judge Estes.)

Jackson, C. J.—1. If a ditch for mining purposes be cut through land by the owners thereof for use in connection with mines upon such land, the sale of the land under execution will convey the ditch, although no express mention of it may be made in the levy or the deed; and the water in such ditch which gives it its value for mining purposes passes with it.

(a.) Where the legislature chartered a company and authorized it to dig a ditch so as to convey the water from certain creeks to its mining lands, and the ditch was cut and used by the company, in a subsequent contest concerning the title to the ditch, the presumption would be that the company acquired in the mode prescribed by the charter the right to cut the ditch and convey the water over the lands of others, after just compensation.

(b). A ditch having been so dug and water conveyed to a reservoir on the company's land, and such water being necessary to the charter purpose of the company—the working of its mines—it became appurtenant to the lots of the company, and the title to this necessary appurtenance passed under a sheriff's deed to the lots, though the levy and deed made no mention of the ditch in express terms. Wash. Eas. 12, 15-40, 42 et seq. 77, 80, 291, 398; Ang. Water Courses, (10 Ed.) par. 153(a), 158, 159; Imboden et al. vs. Etowah etc Co. (last term).

2. A tenant cannot dispute his landlord's title, and the title of the landlord is good against such tenant, or one holding under him with notice.

3. A bill was filed to recover certain property. The principal defendant filed a disclaimer of title as to the property, but asserted that it was the property of a corporation of which he was the president, and which it was prayed should be made a party, and that the acts complained of as his were really those of the company. The answer also set up certain acts of the complainant as injurious to the company, and claimed damages therefor. On demurrer, the court struck so much of the answer as related to the wrongful acts of the complainant. The individual defendand excepted; the company did not:

Held that the ruling was not one which injured the plaintiff in error, and the company is not before this court.

4. Where an assignment of error is based on the refusal to admit certain statements of a tenant in possession, such assignment cannot be passed upon by this court, unless the statements are set out.

5. The rejection of the amended charter of the company was not a ruling which could injure the individual member excepting.

6. Nor could it hurt the individual plaintiff in error, who had disclaimed title to the property in controversy, that the court submitted to the jury, whether the evidence showed that the ditch was being used by the defendants in fi fa. at the time of levy and sale, or not.

7. Although it would have been better to have charged that one purchasing from a tenant with notice would be estopped from denying the title of the landlord, yet where it was clear that the defendant had notice, the omission to charge as to its necessity was not error which would require a reversal.

(a.) Notice to the president of a corporation purchasing property is notice to the corporation.

8. Exception to a long paragraph of a charge containing numerous points without specifying any error therein is too general. The charge in this case was substantially right.

(a.) One who disclaims all title to or interest in property sued for cannot be hurt by a recovery thereof by the complainant; and such a verdict furnishes no ground for a motion for new trial or exception to this court on his behalf.

(b.) The law and facts sustain the verdict.

Judgment affirmed.

Wier Boyd; M. G. Boyd, for plaintiff in error.

W. P. Price; R. H. Baker; H. H. Perry, for defendant.

Roberts, for use, vs. Davis. Trover, from Houston. Estoppel. Fraud. Vendor and Purchaser. Contracts. Consideration. (Before Judge Simmons.)

Jackson, C. J.—1. In a trover case, the evidence for the defendant showed as follows: R sold a mule to W, taking the note of B and W for the purchase money, and at the instance of B retaining title until the purchase money should be paid; a balance remaining unpaid, trover was brought for the mule; pending the case, B paid the balance of the note, and took an agreement that upon recovery by R the title should be transferred to him; R disclaimed further interest in the property, and by order of court the case proceeded in the name of R for the use of B. Before the suit was brought, W had sold the mule and his vendee had again sold it to T; the latter, being about to sell to D, inquired of B concerning the title; B told him that he could safely trade, as W had enough to pay for the mule, and asked T if he could not prepare a bill of sale so that B. could control W's property; this was done, and B expressed himself satisfied. After the trover suit was commenced, B represented to T that he had settled it and stopped the proceedings, and asked T to pay part of the costs, which was refused. Subsequently T heard by accident that a judgment had been recovered, and appealed to the superior court:

Held, that such facts constituted and estopped in pais, and showed such fraud as to prevent a suitor from setting up title. Code, sections 2966, 3753.

2. False representations as to the validity of the title to personalty having made to one who had purchased it and was about to sell it; and acting upon such representations, he having sold and warranted the title to his vendee, in an action of trover by the maker of the representations against the last purchase, the former would be estopped from asserting his title.

3. Although the representations were made after the party to whom they were made had purchased the property, yet, it appearing that the vendor under whom he held had sufficient means to make his warranty good, and that the holder of the property failed to secure himself, but aided the persons making the representations in obtaining a bill of sale of the seller's property, such facts constituted an injury to the holder of the property which would work an estoppel upon the other party.

4. A consideration is valid if any benefit accrues to him who makes the promise or any injury to him who receives it. Code, § 2740.

5. While the evidence is conflicting, it is sufficient to sustain the verdict.

Judgment affirmed.

B. M. Davis, for plaintiff in error.

Duncan & Miller; R. N. Holtzclaw, for defendant.

Franklin vs. Wesley. Certiorari, from Bibb. Roads and Bridges. Ordinary. Private ways. (Before Judge Simmons)

Jackson, C. J.—On a proceeding to remove obstructions from a private way, there being sufficient evidence to sustain the finding of the ordinary that the private way claimed existed by prescription, the superior court had no legal right to set aside that judgment on facts unless abused, although there may have been conflict in the testimony. No abuse was shown, and a dismissal of the certiorari was right. Acts 1872, p. 60; Code sec. 737-9.

Judgment affirmed.

H. F. Strohecker, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

Gustin & Hall, for defendant.

Taylor vs. Blasingame. Illegality, from Crawford. Mortgage. Parties. Appeal. County Courts. (Before Judge Simmons.)

Hall, J.—1. Although the bearer of a mortgage, as such, has no right to foreclose it in his own name, yet where it appears that one so proceeding had, in fact, a transfer in writing to him, the verbal inaccuracy in describing his character as plaintiff could have been amended instanter, and furnished no reason for quashing the proceeding, although set out as a distinct ground in the defendant's counter-affidavit. Code secs. 1992, 1996, 3479.

2. Where the sum claimed in a suit in the county court, either as a debt or as damages, exceeds fifty dollars, the party against whom judgment is rendered has a right to appeal. The exercise of the right depends upon the pleadings and not upon reductions which may be made upon the final hearing, either by the testimony of witnesses or by the finding of the jury. Code, sec. 286.

Judgment affirmed.

Duncan & Miller; L. D. Moore, for plaintiff in error.

No appearance for defendant.

Cade, trustee, vs. Hatcher et al. Equity, from Muscogee. Practice in Superior Court. Equity. Witness. Discovery. Pleadings (Before Judge Willis.)

[Blandford, Justice, being disqualified did not preside in this case.]

Hall, J.—1. Leading questions are generally allowed only in cross-examinations, but the court may exercise a discretion in granting that right to the party calling the witness and in refusing it to the opposite party, when from the conduct of the witness justice requires it; and this discretion will not be controlled except in an extreme case, although the witness called may be one of the opposite parties to the case. Code § 3865; 20 Ga., 155; 41 Id., 507; 56 Id., 24, 27.

(a.) While in this case the court in terms refused the privilege of asking leading questions of the witness, yet it appeared that many such questions were in fact asked and answered without objection.

(b.) Leading questions may be propounded in a bill for discovery. Story Eq. Pl., secs. 34-9.

(c.) In England and some of the states where parties are competent and compellable witnesses, the auxiliary jurisdiction of courts of equity to compel discovery is held to be repealed; in some of the states it is expressly abolished; while in this and other states it is expressly retained. 1 Pomeroy Eq. sec. 93, 193, 190-215; Code, secs. 3101, 3103-6, 3810, 3811, 3812; 17 Ga., 111.

(d.) Where discovery is sought and had by bill in equity, if the complainant afterwards places the defendant on the stand as a witness, semble, that he does so on the same terms and subject to the same conditions as in the case of indifferent parties.

(e.) The answer of one defendant is evidence for another only when it states facts against his own interest and in favor of that of his co-defendant. Generally, it is not evidence against his co-defendant. 13 Ga., 206; 26 Id., 557; 32 Id., 418, 219.

2. Where the defendant to a bill introduces no testimony, he has the right to open and conclude the argument. Guess et al. vs. Stone mountain granite, etc., company (present term).

(a.) On the trial of the bill praying discovery, the defendants were not compelled to offer their answer in evidence in order to rely upon it. When discovery is had according to the prayer, defendant became complainant's witness. 57 Ga., 583; 2 Story Eq., Jur., sec. 1528.

(b.) The fact that counsel for the defendants announced that they considered the answer in evidence, amounted only to a statement that they would rely upon such answer, and did not take away the right to open and conclude.

3. The gravamen of a bill being that the estate of a decedent had been divided with a view to dissipate and conceal the widow's interest by distributing it among her children, and thereby to defeat the collection of complainant's claim against her, when it appeared that the widow had received as her share an interest in a debt on one of the distributees, and also a debt on a firm of which he was a member, no recovery could be had in favor of the complainant against him on account of those debts, without giving pleadings for that purpose and without giving him an opportunity to defend such a claim; and such matter does not appear to have been pertinent to the issue.

(a.) The statute of limitation was pleaded as to the only claim set up, and was found in favor of the defendants. There was also a finding that the widow died without visible property, which was equivalent to a verdict that she left nothing to be administered.

Judgment affirmed.

L. F. Garrard; Peabody & Brannon, for plaintiff in error.

W. A. Little, for defendants.

Mosely vs. Evans et al. Probate, from Bibb. Verdict. (Before Judge Simmons.)

Hall, J.—1. The verdict is clear, precise and definite as to the only issue that was or could be presented under the pleadings.

2. Where the only issue was whether a paper offered was a copy of an alleged lost will, a finding that there was not sufficient evidence to establish the copy, was necessarily a finding that the paper propounded was not in substance the last will and testament of the party.

(a.) A verdict is to receive a reasonable construction and a like intendment, and will not be avoided unless from necessity. Code sec. 3561.

Judgment affirmed.

Sam. H. Jemison, by Hill & Harris, for plaintiff in error.

G. T. & C. L. Bartlett; W. Dessau, for defendants.

Markham vs. Ross. Motion to set aside judgment, from Bibb. Costs. Officers. Presumption. Actions. Damages. (Before Judge Simmons.)

Hall, J.—1. Where a case was dismissed in this court, the dismissal operated as an affirmance of the judgment of the court below, and consequently rendered the plaintiff liable for the costs incurred in bringing the case here, together with the costs incurred in this court, upon the return of the remitter from this court to the court below. The liability of the plaintiff in error was fixed by the judgment entered for these costs. 25 Ga., 604; 32 Id., 499.

(a.) Although one ground of dismissal was that the transcript of the record did not reach this court within the time prescribed by law, it will not be presumed, in the absence of proof, and in spite of the judgment of the court below, that the clerk failed to perform his duty, and thereby forfeited his right to costs. The presumption is that he did his duty, until the contrary appears. Code, sec. 3695.

(b.) The term costs, as applied to proceedings in a court of justice, includes all charges fixed by statutes, as compensation for services rendered by officers of the court in the progress of the cause 33 Ga., 533.

(c). If any items of cost were improper, a motion to retax costs could have been made in the court below, upon the return of the remitter from this court.

2. If a plaintiff in error has been injured and suffered damage in consequence of the neglect of the clerk of the superior court, he may sue him personally or upon his official bond, and recover the amount of the damage sustained. 66 Ga., 203.

Judgment affirmed.

E. N. Broyles; Lanier & Anderson, for plaintiff in error.

Lyon & Gresham, for defendant.

Cumming vs. Wright et. al. Money rule, from Bibb. Liens. Laborers. Mortgage. Amendment. (Before Judge Simmons.)

Hall, J.—While the lien of a laborer attaches and the right to enforce it accrues upon the completion of the contract and when the labor has been fully performed, yet the mere existence of the lien does not give the laborer a right to come into court and claim money arising from the sale of property subject to it, under another execution in favor of another party. Before this can be done, there must be a judgment of foreclosure and process must issue thereon. 68 Ga., 269.

(a.) Where a fund was raised by a sale under a mortgage fi. fa., but the sheriff was notified to hold up the fund on account of certain laborers' liens which had been foreclosed for labor performed prior to the foreclosure of the mortgage, and upon the trial of a money rule, exception being taken to the fi fas. of the laborers, they were withdrawn, the hearing suspended, new proceedings taken to foreclose the liens, and upon the new fi fas. so obtained the money was awarded to them, such ruling was error.

(b.) If the process issuing upon a complete affidavit of foreclosure be defective, it may be amended and made to conform to the affidavit; but the affidavit of foreclosure cannot be amended. Code, sec. 3504; 6 Ga., 160; 50 Id., 57; Lewis vs Frost, 69 Ga., (in press); 46 Id., 585, 427.

Judgment reversed.

A. Proudfit; M. Cumming, for plaintiff in error.

Hill & Harris, for defendants.

Houser vs. George. Complaint, from Crawford. Practice in Supreme Court. (Before Judge Simmons)

Blandford, J.—It is a general rule, to which there is no exception, that he who alleges error must show error, every presumption being in favor of the judgment. Where the record is confused and fails to show any error of which this court can take cognizance, an affirmance will result.

Judgment affirmed.

W. E. Collier; B. M. Davis; R. N. Holtzclaw, for plaintiff in error.

M. G. Bayne, for defendant.

Horn vs. Guiser Manufacturing Company. Certiorari, from Crawford. Attachment. Attorney and Client. Principal and Agent. (Before Judge Simmons.)

Blandford, J.—Where an affidavit is made by an agent or attorney to obtain an attachment, he may swear to the amount claimed to be due according to his best knowledge and belief, but the ground of attachment must be sworn to positively, and the language used must such as not to leave it doubtful whether this requisition has been complied with. 60 Ga., 113.

(a.) Where, in order to obtain an attachment for purchase money, an attorney at law made oath that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the defendant was indebted to the plaintiff an amount stated, "the same being amount due on a note due November 1, 1882, given in part payment for a certain grain thresher or separator sold by said company to said Horn (defendant), known as the Empire Separator, made at Hagerstown, which separator is now in possessson of said Horn, said amount is for purchase money for said separator," such affidavit was not sufficient.

(b.) This case distinguished from the case of the Chronicle and Constitutionalist vs. Rowland (last term).

Judgment reversed.

R. D. Smith; L. D. Moore, for plaintiff in error.

H. A. Mathews, for defendant.

Johnson vs. State. Larceny, from Crawford. Criminal Law. Indictment. (Before Judge Simmons.)

Blandford, J.—If an indictment describes property stolen in a particular way, it is incumbent on the state to prove the description given, but where the indictment described the property stolen as, "a certain red heifer," it was proper to allow proofs of other marks of identifications than those set forth in the indictment.

Judgment affirmed.

L. D. Moore, for plaintiff in error.

J. L. Hardeman, solicitor general, for the state.

Strohecker, ex'r, vs. Dessau. Appeal, from Bibb. Appeal. Practice in Superior Court. (Before Judge Simmons.)

Blandford, J.—1. Where a motion was made to dismiss an appeal from the county court, which was pending in the superior court, on the ground that the papers sent up by the county court showed no judgment from which an appeal could be taken, the appellant should have suggested a diminution of the record and asked for a continuance or for such further time as would have enabled him to have had the record perfected. Failing to do this, and the record showing no judgment, a dismissal of the appeal was proper.

2. Where an appeal from the county court had been dismissed on the ground that no judgment appeared in the record, and subsequently, the appellant caused the record from the lower court to be perfected and moved to set aside the judgment dismissing the appeal and to reinstate the same, such a motion did not stand as a matter of right, but was largely addressed to the discretion of the court, and that discretion will not be controlled unless abused.

Judgment affirmed.

H. F. Strohecker, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

R. W. Patterson, for defendant.

Hardison vs. Burr. Complaint, from Houston. Practice in Supreme Court. Practice in Superior Court. New Trial. (Before Judge Simmons.)

Blandford, J.—1. Where the record shows that a motion for new trial was heard and granted, and the bill of exceptions shows the grounds of objection urged by the plaintiff in error to the hearing of the motion and the ruling of the court thereon and the exception of the plaintiff thereto, this was a sufficient assignment of error.

2. If a motion for new trial is made during the term when the trial is had, the court may grant an order setting the hearing for a time in vacation, and allowing until such time to perfect the motion and brief of evidence. The hearing and determination of the motion in vacation does not depend on the consent of the respondent, but upon the discretion of the court ordering it. Code, §3719.

Judgment affirmed.

M. G. Bayne; W. C. Winslow, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

A. C. Riley; B. M. Davis, for defendant.

Thousands Hastened to Their Graves!

Relying on testimonials written in vivid, glowing language of some miraculous cures made by some largely puffed-up doctor or patent medicine has hastened thousands to their graves; believing in their almost insane faith that the same miracle will be performed on them, and that these testimonials make the cures, while the so called medicine is all the time hastening them to their graves. We have avoided publishing testimonials, as they do not make the cures, although we have

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS

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Mr. Jeremiah Coleman, Norwich, N. Y., sustained a severe sprain by a fall on the ice. He says he thanks God for St. Jacobs Oil, the great paid-reliever, which cured him.

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The coming holidays will be more generally observed than any for many years, and we would remind our readers that a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will prove a most acceptable holiday present.

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Liver disease, headache and constipation caused by bad digestion, quickly cured by Brown's Iron Bitters.

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DANDRUFF

Is Removed by the Use of Cocoaine,

And it stimulates and promotes the growth of the hair.

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Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

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Impotency, and nervous disorders permanently cured in thirty days, by the genuine Dr. Ricord's Restorative Pills. Bottles 50 cents. Pills $1.25, 100 pills $2.00, 200 pills $3.50, 400 pills $6.00. J. Bradfield, 108 South Pryor street, Atlanta. Wholesale by Lamar, Rankin & Lamar. ¶

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Dr. Fuller's Pocket Injection with syringe combined, cures stinging irritation, inflammation and urinary complaints. $1. Lamar, Rankin & Lamar, and all druggists.

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"The doctors said my child must die with spasms. Samaritan Nervine cured him." Wm. E. Tanner, Dayton, Ohio. At Druggists.

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When you ask for Benson's capcine porous plasters don't accept any others as "just as good." 25 cents.

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THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY
FOR PAIN.
CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites,
AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.
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17 BEAUTIFUL LOTS AT AUCTION MARCH 18th, 1884, at 3 o'clock, on Jourdan Johnson's Hill, fronting on Houston and Randolph streets and Johnson's avenue. This property is high and attractive, commanding a magnificent view of the city, from this point the sunsets are grand. Wealthy men own the surrounding property and are fast making this portion of Atlanta more desirable and valuable. 'Tis but a short walk from the Horse cars. There are no unpleasant neighbors to get rid of. Every person is desirous of a fine building spot should avail themselves of this sale. Choice lots are rapidly disappearing from the market. Buy while you still have the opportunity.
Call for plats at 7 North Broad street.
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DISTILLER OF COAL TAR.
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ROOFING and PAVING MATERIALS, TARRED ROOFING & SHEATHING FELTS
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—OF—
READY ROOFING
—AND—
ORDINARY 2 & 3-PLY ROOFING, ROOF COATINGS, VARNISH, ETC.,
No. 15 Forsyth street.........................Atlanta, Ga.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

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My baby, six months old, broke out with some kind of skin humor, and after being treated five months by my family physician, was given up to die. The druggist recommended Swift's Specific, and the effect was as gratifying as it was miraculous. My child soon got well, all traces of the disease is gone, and he is as fat as a pig.
J. J. KIRKLAND, Minden, Rusk County, Texas.

I have suffered for many years from ulcers on my legs, often very large and painful, during which time I used almost everything to effect a cure, but in vain. I took Swift's Specific by advice of a friend, and in a short time was cured sound and well. EDWIN J. MILLER, Beaumont, Texas.

I have been afflicted with scrofula for twelve years, and have had sores on me as large as a man's hand for that length of time. Last summer I was so bad off that I could not wear clothing. I had spent hundreds of dollars in the effort to be cured, but all to no purpose, and had injured myself with mercury and potash. Your Swift's Specific cured me promptly and permanently, and I hope every like sufferer will take it. R. L. HIGH, Lokoni, Ark.

PROMINENT BAPTIST PREACHER.

I was laid low by an attack of bronchitis and ministers' sore throat, and my life was almost despaired of, when my physician said try S. S. S. I hesitated for some time, but as I was afraid of being permanently laid aside from the active duties of my ministry, I decided to give the preparation a fair trial, and after persevering in its use I found complete relief, and am enjoying excellent health. I am clearly of the opinion that Swift's Specific is one of the best Alteratives and Blood Purifiers in existence, and I take pleasure in recommending its curative qualities to others afflicted as I was.
H. C. HORNADY.

FROM A WELL-KNOWN LAWYER.

I have taken Swift's Specific for rheumatism, and found perfect relief. It also relieved me of dyspepsia, from which I had suffered for years. I believe, when duly appreciated as a Tonic and Blood Purifier, that Swift's Specific will become a household remedy. D. P. HILL, Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 18, 1882.

Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to applicants.
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New York office, 159 W. 23d St., between Sixth and Seventh avenues.



This BELT or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the generative organs. There is no mistake about this instrument, the continuous stream of ELECTRICITY permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. Do not confound this with Electric Belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. It is for the ONE specific purpose. For circulars giving full information, address Cheever Electric Belt Co., 103 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
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The many cures effected by ... gained for it a world-wide popula... suffer, save those who refuse to be re... would know just exactly what is mea... BRIGHT'S DISEASE, and how to cure ... two-cent stamp with your address to
S. B. SMITH & B...
Covington...

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MISS HELEN B. GREGORY WILL RECEIVE pupils at her studio Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Drawing and Painting from cast, model and still-life. Studio, 71½ Peachtree st.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.
FOR RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM HOUSES CHEAP, near Marietta street. Apply to Hoke Smith, office 3½ Whitehall street. tf

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.
FOR RENT—4 ACRES GOOD GARDEN GROUND and 4 room cottage, one mile of Kimball house close to public school. $15 per month; McBurney's, 5 North Broad st. wed fri su
FOR RENT—BASEMENT OFFICE IN MY building on corner Pryor and Alabama streets. Apply to undersigned. Henry Jackson. we su
FOR RENT OR LEASE—THE THIRD FLOOR of the ...arier building, formerly occupied by Prof. Moore. Apply to Constitution. tf

LOST.
LOST—TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1884, ON PEACHtree street, a ring and glove. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at Mercer's Restaurant or Constitution office. W P Mott.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.
BAROUCH WANTED, OR SOME DOUBLE-seated one horse vehicle, for some days; careful use. Would exchange, for the time, phaeton buggy. Address or call Room 12, Fitten building, Marietta and Broad.
WANTED—A CHEAP, GOOD FARM HORSE Bring him to 52 McDonough st.

PERSONAL.
IF "JOHN DOE" OR "RICHARD ROE," OR "any other man," wants any law business or collections, at Macon, Augusta, Columbus, Rome, Albany, Thomasville, Savannah, or any other town, call at the Southern Law and Collection Exchange, 37½ S. Broad st.

AUCTION SALES.
AUCTION AT 38 MARIETTA STREET, CONtinuation of sale to close out this day, commencing at 10 o'clock. L B Davis, Auctioneer.

HELP WANTED—Male.
WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF weave room. J W Gray & Co., Adairsville, Georgia. 1w

SITUATIONS WANTED—Males.
WANTED A SET OF BOOKS TO WRITE UP by a thorough book-keeper and good penman who can spare one-half of each day from his regular duties. Address Book Keeper, care Constitution.
SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC young man from Chicago as clerk in office or store or to travel; best of references and satisfaction guaranteed. Address J. B Cornell, postoffice, city.
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WANTED—YOUNG MAN WANTS POSITION as bookkeeper, bill entry or shipping clerk; several years practical experience; best city reference. Address A, care Moore, Marsh & Co.
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FIRST CLASS UPHOLSTERER FROM NEW York wants employment; private jobs, hotel or shop work. Address G. Meier, postoffice, Atlanta.
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WANTED—Boarders.
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56 WASHINGTON STREET, NICE ROOMS, furnished or not. Table board best in the city. Prices reasonable for the location, references.
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WANTED—TWO OR THREE DAY BOARDERS None but strictly first-class parties need apply. Everything the best the market affords. Apply 41 East Mitchell. tf
ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS ON FIRST floor with first-class board 150 and 152 Whitehall street.

WANTED—Agents.
AGENTS WANTED—ADDRESS THE ST. LOUIS Electric Lamp Co., St. Louis, Mo., for circular, cuts and terms for the 50 candle power Casperson Electric Lamp. we su

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$100 TO $500 WILL BUY COUNTY AND state rights with machines; a splendid paying manufacturing business; rare chance. 82 Peachtree st. 2t
FOR SALE—A BUSINESS THAT PAYS AN ANnual profit of $5,000 per annum. Address C. G., box 144, Atlanta, Ga. we fri su

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.
PURE BLACK JAVAS—BLACK JAVA EGGS for hatching. Thirteen for $1.25. T E Minhinnett, Roswell, Ga. 5 ws su wed
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SHORTHAND WRITING PRACTICALLY taught. Success guaranteed if instructions are followed. Private lessons if desired. Type-writing promptly, accurately and reasonably done. Short-hand Studio, 5 N. Broad, R. F. Cromelin, Stenographer. su we fri

MONEY TO LOAN.
ELMORE & KROUSE, REAL ESTATE AUCtioneers, 20 Peachtree, advances money on real estate. Interest 8 per cent. Also short loans.
$2000 TO $20,000 TO LOAN ON IM proved business property. Wm H. Harris, 37 Marietta street. tf

AUCTION SALES—REAL ESTATE.
ELMORE & KROUSE, AUCTIONEERS—8-ROOM house No 8 Lowndes street; also vacant lot next to it. We will sell the above property on the premises, at auction, on Thursday, March 20th, at 3:30 p m. It comprises about a half acre, and is located east of Calhoun street about 200 feet north of that popular street, Forest avenue, and adjoining, on the west, the 60 lots to be sold to-day by Rice & Wilson. The house is commodious, and will make a comfortable residence, or can be readily rented at a good figure. Terms ⅓ cash; balance 3 and 6 months, with 8 per cent interest. Free ride on Peachtree cars leaving our office at 3 o'clock. Elmore & Krouse, Real Estate and Renting Agents, No 20 Peachtree street.
ELMORE & KROUSE, AUCTIONEERS, SIXT... six choice lots on E. Fair street—We wi... on the premises, Thursday, March 27, comm... at 2 o'clock, the above 66 attractive lots, ... ing about 8 acres with a frontage of 75... Fair street. About one-half of th... high and heavily shaded, and the ... ly undulating and elevated ... variety that all preferences c... new street car line passi... comes very near to the ... south to Grant's par... brought into active ... treble in value w... the unusually ... of all for ho... for specul... corner ... Term... ter...

THE CONSTITUTION,

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day, except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at $1 per month $2 50 for three months, or $10 a year.

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THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 12, 1884.

INDICATIONS for the south Atlantic states: Threatening weather, with rain; increasing southeast veering to west winds, local storms; slight rise followed by falling temperature and lower pressure.

PRINCE NAPOLEON talks about the sovereignty of the French people just as glibly as if he were an American politician.

THE Mexican treaty has been ratified by the senate by a vote of 41 to 21. The senators with sugar interests behind them voted against it.

Two European forces are just now engaged in battle with armies of the colored world. The French have commenced the storming of Bac Ninh, and the English, under General Graham, are engaged with the hordes of Osman Digma.

MR. MORRISON presented his tariff bill in the house yesterday. A minority report was presented by Mr. McKinley. Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, expresses the opinion that the bill cannot pass the house in any shape.

COLONEL MCKLEROY, whose appearance in the field as the contestant with Governor O'Neal for the governorship of Alabama, promised a heated campaign, has withdrawn from the race. This was reached, it is hinted, by an agreement that he should have a walk over two years hence.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

"Quiet and steady" properly describes the general situation. There are no booms and none that can be foreseen before the outturn of the new crops. A presidential year is not apt to be a great trade year, and from present indications 1884 will not be an exception to the rule. The price of iron and steel is considered the great barometer of business, and it drags, even in sales for delivery in the fall months. The movements of merchandise are moderate in amount. The price of cotton remains below what the size of the crop would seem to point out. So it is all through the markets. There is a fair amount of business at small profits, both the volume of business and the rate of profits showing a decrease. But the decrease is not large; there are no signs of panic in the air, and altogether the outlook is hopeful to all who patiently wait. The business that is transacted is wholly healthful, and if the crops of the present year are large, we may witness a boom in the last months of it—certainly not sooner.

The outflow of gold alarms nobody. It is chiefly artificial, and we can spare all that the bears can afford to send across the ocean. If European buyers of our surplus stocks of breadstuffs and provisions should appear the scene would quickly change. There are heavy stocks of wheat and pork in the western cities, and both New York and New Orleans hold a great deal of cotton. Once let exports of these articles spring up, we will hear no more of gold exports; but at present buyers and sellers disagree very much as to prices. Such a difference can only be settled by time.

The situation in the cotton states is hopeful. The farmers will put all the seed in the ground that the nature of the planting season will admit of, and at the centers of trade there is a feeling of confidence in the future. The growth of our manufacturing interests and the development of our mineral resources are reducing the number of pessimists in the south to a minimum. The south is hopeful, content and busy.

WATER METERS.

In Massachusetts, as well as in Atlanta, the necessity of furnishing water by measure is becoming imperative. Economy and justice to taxpayers who have to foot the pumping and carrying bills call for the measurement of water consumed. In Massachusetts there is of course no objection to the plan, but there is considerable doubt as to which is the best meter, and a public test is proposed—a competitive trial under circumstances that render corruption impossible. The matter is before the Massachusetts legislature. It is asserted that the meter adopted by the city of Boston has by no means the best record, and it is a question whether any meter before the public is infallible. This subject is of special interest in this city, because our largest consumers are hereafter to be supplied by measurement. Either our water commissioners or council should investigate the subject far enough to ascertain what meters are the surest in measurement. It would be good policy to have only one kind in use, and there is no way to determine what kind shall be used unless the authorities name one after an investigation of the subject.

A BOOM CLINCHED.

It is time for Editor Watterson to take [illegible]. There is nothing sadder, of course, than the fact that the famous "saddle-bags" boom, unless it be the fact that the entire democratic party concluded to take Mr. Tilden up as soon as Editor Watterson dropped him. But there is still hope. Behind the sun the clouds are shining; likewise the gloom is gilded, or words to that effect. The dames and maidens who meet occasionally at the [illegible] to see whether their beards are growing [illegible] the country that they ought to be allowed to vote, have recently had a pow-wow, and they have concluded that [illegible] McDonald, who is Editor [illegible] candidate, is one of the greatest [illegible] beings now living on this planet. They have indorsed his record, his standing and his prospects, and it is to be presumed that if he runs for president the loudest talkers among them will take the stump in his favor and do some loud cackling.

Altogether Editor Watterson is to be congratulated. There has been no such clinching of a spontaneous boom since George Francis Train held his open-air meetings.

THE SOUR MASH MOVEMENT.

The whisky ring, alarmed by the refusal of the house of representatives to vote for the piece of legislative jobbery which proposes to give the whisky men a tremendous advantage over all other classes of taxpayers, has given the word for a demonstration all along the line, and during the next few weeks we shall likely hear of great indignation in Kentucky and the adjoining states, where some very clever people imagine that the whisky interest has rights and privileges not possessed by any other interest.

There has already been a meeting in Louisville, and "some indignation" was expressed by the "whisky men" at the delay of congress in taking hold of the proposition to subsidize them. There is also a meeting called in Cincinnati, and we shall likely hear of others. An impression must be made upon congress, and the quickest and the surest way seems to be to get up indignant meetings of the "whisky men."

Coupled with the Louisville meeting is a direful threat that the whisky now in bond will be sent out of the country. We do not know, of course, what effect this threat will have upon the representatives of the people who have no call to be thirsty, but we do know that the proposed exportation will not seriously damage any interest which the people have at heart. If the whisky men can export their bonded liquor at a profit, the fact of exportation relieving them of the tax, as they say, they ought to do that rather than be buzzing and humming around congress begging that body to engage in class legislation in their behalf.

We do not know what is meant by the "whisky men." The secretary of the Kentucky whisky distillers' association informed THE CONSTITUTION some time ago over his own signature that the whisky producers were not interested in the effort to have this tax subsidy passed. According to his statement, they have made the whisky now in bond to order, and are therefore not responsible for the tax. If the term "whisky men" is meant to indicate the dealers, the people know, and congress ought to know, that the consumer pays the tax, and if the dealers ordered the whisky, they ought to be able to advance the tax, knowing that they will have it returned to them with interest when the whisky is placed on the market. The prepayment of the tax is a matter between the government and individuals, and the individuals who are not able to prepay the tax should suffer the consequences of a lack of business foresight as other individuals are compelled to suffer them.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Garfield was nominated on the 36th ballot, and the 5th day of the Chicago convention of 1880. The examination of credentials and the preparation of a platform covered four days, but the battle between Blaine and Grant was begun in the meanwhile. On the fifth day Michigan cast her sixteen votes for Garfield, and the stampede from Blaine to Garfield culminated on the second subsequent ballot. This ballot stood as follows:

Garfield	399	Sherman	3
Grant	306	Washburne	3
Blaine	42		

The republican convention that meets on the 16th day of June will consist of 820 delegates instead of 756, and the successful aspirant will need 411 votes. The "solid south" can cast but 306, and the chances are that Arthur or Logan, whoever secures the larger part of the southern vote, will need at least 150 votes from the northern states.

The democratic convention that met in Cincinnati on the 22d day of June, 1880, consisted of 738 delegates, the territories not being allowed representation. On the 23d a vote was taken:

Hancock	171	Morrison	62
Bayard	153½	Tilden	38
Payne	81	Hendricks	50½
Thurman	68½	Scattering	31
Field	65		

When the convention met next morning Hancock was nominated on the second ballot, receiving 705 votes, as against 30 for Hendricks. The same day William H. English, of Indiana, was nominated for vice president, without other opposition than that of Governor Bishop, of Ohio, whose name was withdrawn during the ballot.

The next convention of the democracy will consist of 802 delegates, and under the two-thirds rule a nomination would require 535 consenting votes. The choice of that number of delegates could scarcely fail to be the choice of the party throughout the country.

THE project of celebrating the fourth centennial of the discovery of America is attracting considerable attention, and it is generally understood that the year 1892 will witness a cosmopolitan jollification in every way worthy of the occasion. Just when the parties interested were about ready to agree upon New York as the proper place for the celebration, several enterprising and patriotic Americans broached another project which is nothing less than the transfer of the remains of Columbus to New York. This brought up another question. Where do the bones of Columbus rest? During all of this century, it has been believed that the great admiral lay buried at Havana, Cuba, having been transferred thither from San Domingo in 1795. This was the general belief until in 1877, a claim was put forward to the effect that the discovery had been made of a coffin containing the remains of Columbus, in the Metropolitan church of the Indies. The discussion caused by this claim induced a distinguished Spanish writer to investigate the subject, and give the world the benefit of his researches in a volume. It is well known that Columbus, in his will, requested his remains to be buried in Hispaniola. In 1536 his wish was carried into effect and his remains were removed to San Domingo. When under the treaty of Basle Spanish Hayti was ceded to France, the coffin was carried to Havana, where it is still deposited. This statement may be accepted with the most perfect confidence, and eight years hence when we are celebrating the discovery of the American continent, if we desire to transfer the ashes of the great navigator to this country, we have only to go to Havana to find them.

THE more the matter is investigated, the clearer it becomes that the republican party was engaged in shielding the star route thieves. When Dorsey finds this out, he will not be as angry as he was.

A TELEGRAM in yesterday's CONSTITUTION alludes to a mass meeting of whisky men. This shows that it is possible to distinguish some citizens of Louisville from other citizens by calling them "whisky men," but what is a "whisky man?"

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Dubuque, Iowa, says that in that locality prohibition is the law, but cannot be enforced. Those who are opposed to the law whisper that it will cost Dubuque citizens over $1,500,000, besides a yearly loss of $14,000 in saloon license fees. This way of summarizing the results is applied to other large towns and cities, and naturally it has its effect upon many people. The opinion is expressed that prohibition simply means free liquor and private grog in river towns and none in country towns, except in drug stores, which will be the saloons of the future in Iowa. The Donan bill, as the prohibition law is called, will undoubtedly stop the liquor traffic in the rural regions, but it is believed that the larger cities will go on with their rum mills as usual.

GENERAL HANCOCK has joined the great majority. He has become an honorary member of a Tilden and Hendricks club. This speaks well for the general, and shows that he is not only a good-looking citizen, but an amiable patriot.

SPENCER, the fugitive witness in the star route cases, was advised by members of the administration to get out of the way and pay no attention to his subpœna. The fact has also come to light that the clerks in the department of justice were raging friends of the star route thieves.

IT is hinted that there is about to be a commercial crisis in Cuba, but there must be some mistake about it. Give a Cuban a straw hat and three cigarettes, and he has all the capital he wants in this world.

RAILROAD communication will soon knock over any fancy ideas we may entertain in regard to Mexico. Speaking of Mexican women a traveller says that the daughters of the wealthy pass their lives in vacuity; those of the poor are half fed and half dressed, and nearly all look hunger-bitten and badly developed. They are completely without shape. The health of the higher class of women is wretchedly poor. A plump, healthy woman is a rarity. The picture so often seen on the cigar boxes of a beautiful senorita swinging in voluptuous languor in a hammock, is a pictorial fraud. The average Mexican senorita is so feeble that she would break her neck getting into a hammock.

IF Minister Sargent refuses to stay in Berlin, let the Hon. Johnthomas Ochiltree be sent to take his place. Ochiltree will make it warm for Bismarck.

MR. TURNER, on Saturday, reported the Pool-Skinner contested election case from North Carolina, giving notice that he would call it up on some day of the present week. On the proposition to take up the whisky bill, Mr. Reese voted "ay;" Messrs. Blount, Buchanan, Clements, Crisp, Hammond Hardeman, and Turner voted "no;" Mr. Candler was absent on leave, and Mr. Nichols was paired with Mr. Chace, of Rhode Island. The proposition was voted down. The house then proceeded to consider the postoffice appropriation bill, with Mr. Blount in the chair.

JOAQUIN MILLER wants a consulship. As this is one way of squelching poets, we trust Joaquin will get what he wants.

DEATH lurks in every pair of fancy colored hose. Not only the colored stockings, but the plain black ones, too, are poisonous. Dark blue is a bad color, and so is red. Fashions in men's socks change even more rapidly than those for stockings. The latest fancy is for digitated hose, which come in all colors and are peculiarly absurd in effect. It is a noteworthy fact that this new style is observable only in men's goods. No woman could be induced to make her feet appear larger than necessary, just in order to be in the mode.

COLONEL Frelinghuysen, of the state department, is inclined to patronize congress, and this, too, when he has so narrowly escaped Bismarck.

THE esteemed Savannah News reminds us that in spite of the Randall boom for the speakership, Mr. Randall was defeated. Our estimable contemporary prophesies that the Tilden boom will meet with a similar fate. But in order to make the parallel complete, the News should fetch in the democratic party itself, for if the cranks in congress are not controlled, the democratic boom will end in defeat.

IT took several days for Wall street to get over the excitement created by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western squeeze. It is believed that Mr. S. V. White, the great mogul of the pool, bagged fully $2,000,000 by the squeeze. Russell Sage is the heaviest loser, and this fact seems to give old brokers the keenest delight. Mr. Sage is very indignant and the name of Mr. White has about the same effect upon him as the flaunting of a crimson handkerchief has on a bull.

BRER MORRISON is unwell, but Editor Stilson Hutchins ought to be healthy enough to insist that there will be a democratic crisis if the whisky bill swindle is carried through the house. There is just this much that is hopeful: The Georgia members have never indorsed the jobbery.

THE whisky interest of Kentucky is very indignant because congress has refused to consider the piece of jobbery known as the bonded whisky bill; but the whisky interest needn't tear its shirt. The able democrats who are now engaged in concocting schemes to wreck the party cannot afford to neglect so profitable an addition to their programme as the whisky swindle. Let the whisky men be perfectly easy. The party wreckers from the bounding west will take care of them.

THE agents of Wall street in congress have all introduced measures to amend the constitution in regard to the issue of legal tender notes. This is a very roundabout way. Wall street ought to call in the greenbacks and burn them, and then melt the silver dollars.

THE esteemed Savannah News, which takes a feeble interest in modern affairs, is talking about the Tilden boom and opposing it. So far as we know, there is no Tilden boom, but the almost unanimous sentiment of the democratic voters of the state and country is that Mr. Tilden is the only man who can lead the party to victory.

THE papers are complaining that A. M. Gibson wont tell all he knows about the star route frauds. Mr. Gibson is a newspaper man, and it is generally conceded that newspaper men either know a great deal too little or a great deal too much.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE UNITY OF NATURE, by the duke of Argyll. G. P. Putnam's Son's, New York.

This handsome volume is the result of certain cogitations which were originally intended for a final chapter on "Law in Christian Theology," which was to have formed a part of the author's work on the "Reign of Law," published in 1866. The author thinks that the unity of nature explains many things which would otherwise be unexplainable. He does not mean the unity of matter and spirit, as some philosophers have taught, but that universal physical nature is one in its order and law. The book is a strong protest against agnosticism, and should be read by all who are interested in the study of religion from a philosophical standpoint. We are indebted for a copy to Messrs. S. P. Richards & Son.

LITERARY NOTES.

"Pen Pictures of Early Victorian Authors," edited by William Sheppard, and published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, of New York, is an elegant volume, filled with critical and biographical facts concerning the most famous writers of a brilliant period of our literary history The book reaches us through the courtesy of Messrs. S. P. Richards & Son.

"Only an Incident," published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, of New York, has been laid on our table by S. P. Richards & Son. As a fresh and sparkling society novel without any dull pages "Only an Incident" is one of the best of its kind.

"History of the United States in Rhyme," by Robert C. Adams. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, is an ingenious effort in its way, but it is not a very valuable production.

"Beyond the Gates" by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, is too well known and popular a book to require more than a mere mention.

"Due West" by M. M. Ballou, Houghton Mifflin & Co., Boston, is a highly entertaining and instructive record of travel in the accident. The author has long been favorably known as a writer and editor.

"Bonnybel Vane," by John Esten Cooke, Harper & Bros. New York, is the popular story "Henry St. John, Gentleman" carefully revived and under a new name. This charming novel of colonial life in Virginia is of genuine historic interest, and is also a standard southern novel.

POLITICAL NOTES.

IF Prince Bismarck will come to this country and blow out the gas before retiring, all will be forgiven.—Norristown Herald.

THE senate committee on territories has agreed to give the name "Lincoln" to the new territory which it is proposed to make out of the northern portion of the present territory of Dakota.

How doth the presidential bee
Improve each shining hour,
And in the bonnet buzz all day
Of Mister Roswell Flower.
—Chicago Times.

SPEAKER Carlisle has accepted an invitation from the Free-trade club of New York to dine with them on Saturday next. He will be the guest of Mr. Manton Marble, with whom he will dine on Sunday.

IT is said that Baker Pasha will probably be reinstated in his rank in the British army. The general feeling, especially at his old club the Army and Navy, is that he has more than expiated his fault and ought now to be publicly reinstated. The prince of Wales is believed to be in favor of such action, and the only opposition to be feared is from the Queen and the Duke of Cambridge.

SINCE Arthur has been in the white house the "Ohio idea" has been superseded by the "New York idea." Of 34 foreign ministers and envoys extraordinary New York has 10, all but one having been appointed by Arthur. New York has also 43 other foreign appointments, 25 of which are Arthur's appointees. No wonder ex Governor Charley Foster thinks Arthur could not carry Ohio.

THE elevation of Tennyson to the peerage places the late and present premier on an equality as regards the conferment of hereditary dignitaries, though Gladstone's term of office has exceeded that of Lord Beaconsfield already by nineteen months. In his first term Lord Beaconsfield made or advanced eleven peers; Gladstone in his first thirty-five. In his second Lord Beaconsfield promoted forty-five, including himself, and Mr. Gladstone, since he last accepted office in 1880, has added twenty-one to the list.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

LITTLE Lotta is almost as rich as a plumber.

MARK TWAIN has dramatized his novel, "The Prince and the Pauper."

THE president gave a dinner at the white house on Saturday in honor of Mr. Henry Irving and Miss Terry, to which a few intimate friends were invited.

WESTON finishes his five thousand mile tramp this week. He was escorted from Croydon to the Victoria coffee palace by mounted constables, amid great cheering.

MR. H. B. CLAWSON, the Scandinavian Mormon, who has had four wives—three of them living—and twenty-eight children, should be invited to come east and lecture on "How it Feels to be Colonel of Your Own Regiment."

TOM HUGHES writes from England regretting that he will not be able to visit the Tennessee Rugby colony this year, but feels well represented there by his two sons, four nephews and any quantity of cousins. He means to found a real Rugby school there which will draw in the sons of Englishmen who now are buying southern lands in large sections, and there will be room in the school for as many American boys as choose to attend.

IT is stated that Captain S. E. Wright, late of the City of Columbus, has been offered command of a large steamer on Puget sound, but the revocation of his license prevents his acceptance. The revocked license was to run until next August and at that time, if Captain Wright should apply, the inspectors will have the authority to grant him a new license.

JIMMY MCLAUGHLIN, the famous jockey, has just purchased a handsome four-story brown stone house on Eighth avenue near Lincoln place, Brooklyn. According to the Sportsman, the price paid was $30,000. Mr. Michael Dwyer occupies the adjoining house. McLaughlin's success should serve as an encouragement to other aspiring young knights of the pigskin to maintain a strict course of honesty, integrity, industry and fidelity to their employers. McLaughlin must be worth at least $100,000.

THE Misses Longfellow, who will return to Boston during the coming summer, are the recipients in London of many social courtesies from the "biggest" people. Of course this attention comes from the English regard for the reputation of the poet, their father. But it must be more grateful to them than the doubtful tribute which the London Spectator paid to Henry Ward Beecher when he visited England more than twenty years ago and was recognized by that journal as entitled to some consideration because he was a brother of "the celebrated American authoress, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe."

MRS. MARY A. LIVERMORE, in her lecture before the Young Men's Christian association in New York, on Friday evening, related the story of an American belle who refused to "back out" of the presence of Queen Victoria, as is the custom, but boldly straightened up after making her bow to the queen and sailed serenely out of the court, with her back to the queen and the court attendants. The American lady explained her action by saying that she was so disgusted with the bad taste and make of the dresses of the court ladies, and even the queen herself, that she determined to let the latter see how a dress should fit.

IN GENERAL.

FIVE suicides a day was the average in New York last week.

MR. BALLOU'S new book, "Due West," is the literary sensation of the hour.

ANOTHER ostrich farm, stocked with twenty birds, has just been started in southern California.

THE Albany Argus says that the ice is ten feet thick in the Hudson river just below that city.

IN the isle of Jersey there are ten women to one man. The leap year twelvemonth is said to be a frightful affair in Jersey.

THE electric lights on the heads of the fairies in a scene in a London theater require a battery weighing only one and a half pounds.

THE camel is the ideal temperance individual. He is not a strict teetotaler, though he seldom drinks. The goose will take a hundred nips a day.

THE Boston library can happily afford luxuries. It has just paid $1,400 in London for a bound volume of 19 autograph letters from Byron to his mother.

THE lady who wrote the popular little song "In the Gloaming," is said to have cleared a round $10,000 out of it. Her sweetheart left her in the gloaming to some purpose.

THE owners of the St. Nicholas hotel at New York want more rent than Mr. Welch can pay, and the prospect is that the property will be cut up into stores. There are probably not half a dozen first class hotels in New York paying expenses at present, and either rents must go down or the list be shortened.

A DETROIT gentleman recently returned from Havana says that the Cubans have got all our punched silver. He asserts that while American silver is abundant in Cuba, it is a good specimen which has less than three holes. It evidently comes handy to have neighbors not so smart as ourselves. All sorts of a poor stuff can be worked off on them.

THE tea importers of this country are a good deal stirred up over the introduction of a bill in congress prohibiting the importation of tea-dust. They argue that they have to pay for it with the tea they buy in China or Japan, that it is wholesome, and that any adulteration can be easily detected. But it may be well doubted if the sweepings of even pure tea can be a wholesome drink.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., is having a great temperance revival. Within a week more than 2000 persons, nearly one-fourth of the entire population have donned the red ribbon. The enthusiastic workers are determined to keep on until there is no longer a buyer or seller of strong drink left in the village. On the other hand, saloon keepers are looking hopefully forward to warm weather for the return of the thirsty to their accustomed haunts.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Times shows the difference in the prices of clothing of similar quality and workmanship in New York and London. A broadcloth dress suit costing $50 in New York costs but $22 in London; a heavy business suit $30 in New York to $13 in London; a spring serge overcoat $20 in New York to $8.50 in London; a winter beaver overcoat $30 in New York to $14.50 in London; silk hat $5 in New York, $3 in London. The garments costing $218 in New York cost but $97.75 in London. Difference in favor of the latter city $120.25.

GATH thus describes scenes at a famous diary farm in Pennsylvania: "I was interested in two things in this stable. In the first place, the cream separator, which is run by a steam engine, revolves with enormous rapidity, and the cream flows out of one spigot and the skimmed milk out of another. Then I observed the apparatus for cleaning cows, which are carefully washed and brushed once or twice a day by means of brushes operated by the engine. The cow calf or bull is brought forward and tied to the post, and from above these brushes are brought to her body and carefully raise every hair. The cattle like it, but their tails have to be tied up in a bag for not long ago one of the brushes tore out a tail. The temperature in the barn is kept at 50 degrees the year round, regulated by the thermometor, and the barn is lighted with the Brush light on every floor, and at midnight is as bright as day."

THE TILDEN BOOM IN GEORGIA.

From the Lincolnton News.

Tilden, if his health will admit of it, will be the nominee of the democratic party for the presidency, and if nominated he will be elected.

From the Darien Timber Gazette.

Tilden stock is now booming. So may it continue.

From the Thomasville Times.

The radical party do not wish to see Tilden nominated. He is a born reformer. Under his administration there would be no half way reforms and investigations. He would probe—to the very bottom—the rottenness of the past twenty-five years.

From the Danielsville Monitor.

Should the "old ticket" be selected at Chicago and the democrats adopt as their slogan "Down with political fraud and corruption," and wage a vigorous, aggressive campaign on that line, it will sweep the country with an enthusiasm unknown in American politics since the celebrated "Harrison freshet" of 1840.

From the Marion County Argus.

It may be put down as a certainty that Tilden will be a candidate before the national democratic convention.

From the Athens Banner-Watchman.

Mr. Tilden, it matters not who the republicans nominate, can carry New York, his own state. The people there know and revere him, and he can poll a full party vote. Then with two small northern states that are strongly democratic and the solid south, he is elected. We can give the republicans every state they claim in the east and the entire west, including Ohio and Indiana, that they will scarcely carry, and then defeat them. Unless a revolutionizing change takes place, or the democratic party makes some serious blunder, the ides of November will see it crowned with victory.

From the Fairburn News Letter.

Since Mr. Tilden has signified his willingness to accept a nomination for the presidency, there is but one proper course for the democratic party to pursue: that is to nominate the old ticket. This will win; nothing else will. When a man who has been elected president and defrauded out of his rights comes before the American people for vindication, men of every political creed will rally round his standard. The outrage perpetrated on Tilden and Hendricks was a disgrace to the nation; it is now in the power of the democratic party to remove, in a measure, this disgrace, by giving the people an opportunity to show their disapproval of it. Further, foolish blunders on the part of party leaders have kept the democrats out of power twelve long years, and it is time now for the people to take things into their own hands. If they do this and send men to the Chicago convention pledged to Samuel J. Tilden, he will lead them to a glorious victory!

From the Augusta Chronicle.

It has been asserted in some quarters that the demand for Mr. Tilden is purely a sentiment, and grows out of no tangible reason. This may be a very clever way of putting the matter, but to an outsider who knows the American people, it must appear to be very ridiculous. If there is one thing that America as a nation possesses the least of, it is sentiment. The average American looks at everything in an eminently practical light, and at nothing more so than in the selection of those who are to make and execute the laws which govern him. It is hardly probable then that he would consent to subordinate this love of the practical to mere sentiment in so important a matter as the choice of a president. The fact is, the call for Mr. Tilden comes from the highest source of practical sense, the demand for justice. The history of the country shows that although this spirit may have slept at times, it has never failed to assert itself in the end; that, however it may have been held in abeyance, the hour of its triumph has always come. At this day there are few even among ultra republicans, who care to deny that Mr. Tilden was legally elected president and was cheated out of his rights. How the fraud was perpetrated is patent to everybody. There is an axiom of the law that there is no wrong without a remedy. It then becomes apparent that the best remedy for this great wrong, not done so much to one man or to one party as to the dignity of the American people, would be the re-election of Mr. Tilden; there can be but one course for the national democratic convention to pursue. Such a body of men as will represent the democratic party at this momentous assemblage in Chicago will be guided by no empty sentiment. It is not the age or the occasion for such a manifestation, but rather for the exercise of strong common sense, guided by clear judgment and a ripe experience. We have no fear that that convention will blunder. If it should again call upon Mr. Tilden to bear the democratic standard to victory, it will be because it deems such a selection best for every practical reason, and not because it has yielded to any sentimental clamor.

A BOSTON BEAUTY

Promenading the Streets in Quaint Attire on a Wager.

BOSTON, Mass., March 11.—A blooming young maiden of eighteen summers walked briskly up Washington street, from the Boston and Maine depot to Hanover street, this noon, followed by a curious crowd of at least 500 men, women and boys. Her blushing face, red as a full-blown peony, was hidden in an immense red calico sun-bonnet, such as our grandmothers used to wear, which was funnel shaped, and projected at least a foot from her head behind. An appropriate veil of blue cam brick trimming and a powdered wig completed so much of this wonderful outfit as was exposed to view, a Newmarket hiding beneath its folds an ancient dress. The gaping crowd followed her till she disappeared in a Hanover street photograph gallery and then waited vainly three hours for her to reappear. Your correspondent found her in the studio, which is operated by her father D. J. Pallen, of Melrose. "My name is Martha J. Pallen, sir," she said. "No, sir; I am not married as yet." This with a charming blush. "You see, I have just had my picture taken. I wore that old costume at an old folks' concert at home last night, and father bet me $5 I wouldn't dare to walk up here with it, and I took him up, and there is the $5," displaying the bill. "I never take a stump." "No, she never takes a stump, I tell you," proudly echoed the father, who was standing by, "but I never thought she would do it."

Chattanooga, Tennessee.

CHATTANOOGA, March 11.—The river convention meets in this city to-morrow for the purpose of urging upon congress the necessity of making appropriations for improving the Tennessee river. Large numbers of delegates are coming in on every train, and the indications are that the attendance will be very large.

The Tennessee river at this point commenced to fall slowly at one o'clock this morning, after marking forty-three feet, the highest since 1875. It will be several days before those who were forced to leave their homes can return.

Do You Hear This, Girls.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

It is not proper for a young man to call at the house of a young lady without having been invited to do so. Nor is it proper for him to make love to her without having first been invited, indirectly.

S. J. T.

From the Columbia, Mo., Herald, dem.

The fact is that the democracy is now just where it has been since 1880—with but a single leader who can inspire a united enthusiastic support, and whose name is assurance of victory—and that leader is Samuel J. Tilden.

RAILROAD NEWS.

THE first class packet, J. E. Woodhouse, sails from New York for Brunswick on the 18th.

CAPTAIN JACK STULB, the veteran engineer of the Georgia railroad, was sent to run the first train over the Gainesville, Jefferson and Southern railroad yesterday.

More About the Freight Cut.

The Montgomery Advertiser of yesterday morning contained the following:

The freight war has reached Montgomery. Upon inquiry of Major J. M. Wyly, yesterday, we learned that what is called the Merchant's Dispatch line is the trunk line from New York via Louisville. As soon as the cut in rates was made to Chattanooga, the Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia Air-Line at once gave notice that it would meet the cut. This brings the reduction to all territory operated by that line, and it has reduced the rate to Montgomery from $1.25 to $1.00 on first-class freight, and other classes in proportion. This is a reduction of about twenty per cent, which we presume all the lines having inlet to Montgomery and its territory will meet.

Armed with a copy of the Advertiser yesterday afternoon, THE CONSTITUTION reporter visited a number of merchants and railroad men. The merchants were of the opinion that this phase of the situation would not do at all, but when it came to suggesting a remedy that could be enforced all were at sea.

"The fact is," said a wholesale merchant, "we can do nothing. We can meet, pass resolutions, and petition the roads to redress our grievances, but that is all. Atlanta donated $1,000,000 to build railroads leading into the city, and yet she asks them in vain for fair play and even handed justice. I tell you, sir, corporations have no souls!"

The railroad men generally said that the rate cutting would probably wind up to-day. It has not yet affected Atlanta, they said, but unless an adjustment is reached in a day or two things will be lively all along the line.

"Speaking of rate cutting," said a prominent business man, "let me tell you the confidential rates now offered on fifth class goods by the hundred. From Philadelphia to Nashville, 35 cents; Philadelphia to Chattanooga; 36 cents; Cincinnati to Atlanta, 16 cents; Chattanooga to Atlanta (regular rate) 25 cents. Put it down just so—it speaks for itself."

As frequent references have been made to the "Merchants' Despatch line" since the inauguration of the rate cutting, it will be of interest to many readers to know what this line is. From a report made eight years ago by Mr. J. J. Griffin, general freight agent of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, on the "Merchants' Despatch and Star Union line," the reporter learned that said line owns its own cars, has its own officers and a complete organization. The line runs over the New York Central and Hudson river railroad or its connections east of Albany and west of Buffalo. It is probably the largest and most effective organization in existence to meet competition, as it is more nearly centralized and under direct control than any line now in operation. The New York Central owns nearly all of the stock of this company. When such a powerful corporation begins a wholesale rate cutting business it is not surprising that a flurry should ensue.

THE GATE CITY GUARD.

A Meeting Held Last Night to Arrange for the Coming Fair Soon to be Held.

The members of the Gate City Guard held their first business meeting last night in their new armory, on Peachtree street. The meeting was well attended and much enthusiasm was manifested by those present. Captain Harry Jackson presided. Among other topics discussed was the project of beginning a fair to commence directly after Easter Sunday and to continue two or three weeks. After some discussion a plan was adopted. The members will concentrate all their energies in the effort to make this fair surpass anything of the kind ever held in the city. By the time the fair is to open the hall will be almost completed and will present a fine appearance. The hall is one of the largest in the city, and after the rubbish caused by building has been removed will present a handsome appearance. In the front portion of the building to the right and left of the entrance are the meeting and property rooms of the company while over the entrance in a balcony is the band stand.

The company has at present sixty-five names upon its roll, and new applications for membership are pouring in at every meeting. The members of the Guard feel greatly encouraged by these new accessions to their rank, and some of them think that they will soon surpass in members any company of the state.

The proposed Texas trip was abandoned.

The Old and the New Way.

From the New York Journal.

"I don't wonder that Lot's wife was turned into a pillar of salt," said a Gotham youth to a charming young lady.

"Why?"

"Because then woman was the best thing in the world, and that was the only way she could be preserved. Now she preserves herself."

"In what way?"

"By getting a husband to support her."

No cards. No cake.

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Ladies Exchange.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: I was attracted by the above heading to a piece in the DAILY CONSTITUTION of Sunday. I read it with much interest, particularly as I had visited the very Ladies Exchange written up in New Orleans. Being on a visit to that city last May I was told that I must not fail to visit this one very attractive place, and ever since then I have been anxious that our ladies all over the south should establish just such places in all their large towns and cities. There are so many ladies in our midst who have to do something for a support and yet their advantages have been such that they do not care to go out into the world to make a living, but in the quiet of their own houses could do both plain and fancy work that would realize them quite a little sum; I was on a visit to Cincinnati a few weeks ago, and on Vine street between Seventh and Sixth, I saw again the words Ladies Exchange. I went in to get in some little articles that I might really see for myself the workings of the establishment. The lady who waited on me was very kind in giving me information. She told me that the work was brought there for sale, and they only had a commission for selling, there was every variety of beautiful work, children's ready made dresses, both plain and embroidered, fancy screens, lambrequins both for windows and mantles, crochet and lace work—work in all kinds of wools, hair work, painting on satin and velvet, indeed anything in the world you could call for fancy baskets, some covered with cretonne, others satin, etc. Then there was the lunch department, while I stood looking on, an exceedingly nice looking colored woman came in with a large basket, and when she uncovered it, I saw it was filled with little paper buckets, and they were filled with the most delightful charlotte russe, 10 cents a bucket. She said she furnished it fresh every day at that hour; as our party were to leave the city the next morning we concluded to buy our lunch there, and a delightful one it was, They gave us three sandwiches for 10 cents, nice small chicken pies baked in small white bowls for 15 cents, tarts and pies of all sorts, to say nothing of cakes, For a very small sum we got a fine lunch, and we came away wishing we had a Ladies Exchange in our city of Atlanta, and in all other cities, and it is to be hoped the day is not far distant when such will be the case.

L. M.

THE REASON WHY.

BY MARY D. BRINE.

Three little girlies in the barn at play,
Climbing up the hayloft, where the fragrant hay
Rustles 'neath the rafters, and whispers: "Come and see
Where old Mistress Cackle has laid her white eggs three."

Three little girlies all brimful of fun,
Searching in the hayloft. Down tumbles one;
Says she is so sleepy! Shuts her eyes of blue.
Then to hunt for white eggs there are girlies two.

Two little girlies hunting to and fro:
Mistress Cackle laughing in the floor below.
Down cuddles one where the hay is sweet with clover,
And there's but one left to search the hayloft over.

One little girlie, looking here and there,
Cannot find the white eggs—no not anywhere;
Grows so very tired, tumbles down to rest.
Then there is no girlie to look for Cackle's nest.

Three tired little folks, all so sound asleep—
Old Mistress Cackle flies up to take a peep;
Laughs: "Oh ho, they didn't steal my eggs away,
Because ha, ha, I haven't laid any eggs to-day!"

THE STATES AROUND.

FROM VIRGINIA TO TEXAS, AND KENTUCKY TO FLORIDA.

Hon. Jefferson Davis Addresses the People of Mississippi—The Pursuit of the Murderer Cash in South Carolina—A Delaware Culprit Gets a Respite Until 1940—Other News.

By telegraph to The Constitution.

VICKSBURG, March 11.—The Sunflower river is entirely out of its bed, and the country on both sides for miles is flooded.

Starkville, Mississippi.

STARKVILLE, March 11.—A cyclone struck this place this afternoon, doing immense damage. Waverly, which suffered so severely last week, was also visited, and great damage is reported.

Mitchell County, North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 11.—Governor Jarvis received a dispatch this afternoon announcing that E. Ray and W. A. Anderson, revenue officers, who recently killed three men in Mitchell county, had surrendered and were in jail in Asheville. State rewards offered for their capture amount to $800 and the private rewards to $4,000.

Raleigh, North Carolina.

RALEIGH, March 11.—The funeral services of Hon. Kenneth Rayner, late solicitor of the treasury, were held here to-day. The state supreme court adjourned as a mark of respect. Chief Justice W. N. H. Smith and Associate Justice Augustus S. Merrimon were among the pall bearers, and the bench and bar of the state were well represented. Many members of the family from the far south were also present.

Wilmington, Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 11.—The governor has respited Lewis J. Sist until the 2d Friday of March 1940. The culprit was to have been hanged next Friday for the murder of Geo. B. Taylor, in September 1, 1883. It was generally conceded that the offense was no more than one of murder in the second degree, and as the governor has no power to commute the sentence he has granted a respite of over fifty years, this amounting in fact to imprisonment for life.

Port Royal, South Carolina.

PORT ROYAL, March 11.—On Saturday last, in a dense fog about eight miles off Delaware light, the steamer City of San Antonio, of the Mallory line from New York, collided with and sunk the brig Addie Todd, Captain Crowley, of Calais, Maine, from Cuba, with sugar and molasses for New York. The brig sank in seventeen minutes. The crew was saved and taken by the San Antonio to Fernandina, whence they will proceed to New York.

Montgomery, Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, March 12.—The Purim ball given at the Standard club was one of the finest and most enjoyable affairs of the season. Prizes were given to the best lady and gentlemen masks, and the competition was quite spirited. The large and spacious hall of the Standard club was crowded until the small hours, and everybody enjoyed the affair very much. The excellent music was furnished by Montgomery amateurs, of which Professor L[illegible] Strassburger is leader, deserves especial mention and will compare favorably with any orchestra music of larger cities.

Hon. John M. McKleroy telegraphs the Advertiser to-night withdrawing from the race for governor which leaves the field open for the present incumbent, Governor O'Neil. This action on the part of McKleroy, it is believed, insures him the governorship two years hence.

Terrell, Texas.

TERRELL, Texas, March 11.—Vivian, a little girl about five years old, daughter of Os Bowen, who resides in the south part of the city, while out in the yard attempted to pick up a house cat, doubtless thinking it her own, with which she is in the habit of playing. The animal bit her through the lower side of the hand. A very short time thereafter, the cat was observed to be the subject of a "fit" similar to that created by strychnia. The parents are much alarmed through fear that the cat has hydrophobia, and are in deep distress on account of fear for the welfare of their lovely Vivian.

Birmingham, Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, March 11.—L. M. Teale was seriously hurt to-day, being thrown from a buggy, breaking his left thigh.

The Shelby iron works are making heavy shipments of pig iron right into Pittsburg.

The state political cauldron has began to boil freely. The Birmingham section goes strongly for O'Neal's renomination. Prominent republicans of the state held an informal meeting here a few days ago. General Willard Warner was present, and the question of running him for congress on a high protective tariff platform was freely discussed.

Galveston, Texas.

GALVESTON, Tex., March 11.—A letter from Schu[illegible]maker & Co., of New York, to Laure & Co., says: A subject which attracts considerable attention in financial circles is the possibility of a gold premium in the near future, a result almost inevitable if gold should be shipped from here in large quantities and silver should continue to be coined as heretofore. Already calls on gold are sought for the balance of the year at 101, and a premium of ½ per cent is said to be offered for such privilege. Under the circumstances, we have concluded to stipulate for payment in gold for contracts of exchange, both for immediate and for future delivery, as we consider the situation serious enough to call for this measure.

Memphis, Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, March 11.—Charles Sinclair was arrested to-day on the charge of committing rape upon a colored girl named Maggie Crittenden aged fourteen. The girl was engaged at Sinclair's house as a domestic since Christmas, and was not there many days when the first outrage was committed. The offense was repeated several times afterwards, and the girl was compelled to seek refuge in the house of a neighbor, to whom she revealed the facts. The matter was kept secret however, and the girl was induced to return to Sinclair's yesterday. The outrage was again repeated, and in consequence, Sinclair was arrested. About two years ago he seduced a young German girl aboard a boat on which he was employed as ship carpenter, and under promise of taking her home and caring for her he attempted her ruin. He is a married man, and was accompanied to the stationhouse by his wife.

Jackson, Mississippi.

JACKSON March 11.—Hon. Jefferson Davis spoke to the two houses jointly, the governor, state officers, supreme court judges and a large assemblage of citizens. He was enthusiastically received. Lieutenant-Governor Shands welcomed him in an appropriate address. The speech of Mr. Davis only occupied fifteen minutes, as he is physically very feeble. Referring to the federal government he said: "I have been reproached for not asking pardon. Pardon comes after repentance, and I have not yet repented. My actions would be as those of the past under the same circumstances. He stated that they had robbed him of that which was not denied the humblest citizen, but, thank God, they had not abridged his right of being a native Mississippian; that he held this right sacred above all others, and while his heart should beat, her interests and those of the south should be paramount; that in his opinion the southern people were intellectually equal to any, and their advantages being superior, he believed she would yet hold the helm, direct the ship and ride safely through the storm. He was as a waif upon the political sea, secluded in his lonely home; his greatest desire was to see the south prosper. He closed by thanking God that he was a native Mississippian, and that when he died her soil would receive his bones.

The governor has approved the railroad supervision bill.

Charleston, South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, March 11—A special to the News and Courier from Columbia reports the arrest there of Colonel E. B. Cash and his incarceration in jail. When turned over to the sheriff Cash was exceedingly polite and said: "Well, Mr. Sheriff, I want you to understand me exactly. I offer no resistance to you. I will go anywhere you desire to carry me, but I do most solemnly protest against going to jail and against this whole proceeding." Cash was placed in what is called the parlor. The room is on the first floor in the north wing of the building, which is large and well ventilated. It has a large fireplace, in which an old time fire is kept blazing, and is comfortably furnished with carpet, cushioned chairs, rockers, sofas, etc., with here and there pictures hung on the wall.

Altogether, so far as quarters are concerned, the colonel is very comfortable. No one is allowed to call on him except at this special request. R. Watts, of the counsel for Cash, is now in Columbia and will sue a writ of habeas corpus before the chief justice of the supreme court to inquire into the illegal detention and arrest of E. B. Cash. The attorney general has also been notified. The solicitor, who is now engaged in getting up the evidence, will come to Columbia. Under the rules of practice the officer who is served with the writ has three days in which to make return. Up to 12 to-[illegible] no news had been received of Bogan Cash. At a late hour to-night private dispatches from Darlington state that Bogan Cash was seen [illegible]

RAILROAD NEWS.

The first class packet, J. E. Woodhouse, sails from New York for Brunswick on the 18th.

Captain Jack Stulb, the veteran engineer of the Georgia railroad, was sent to run the first train over the Gainesville, Jefferson and Southern railroad yesterday.

More About the Freight Cut.

The Montgomery Advertiser of yesterday morning contained the following:

The freight war has reached Montgomery. Upon inquiry of Major J. M. Wyly, yesterday, we learned that what is called the Merchant's Dispatch line is the trunk line from New York via Louisville. As soon as the cut in rates was made to Chattanooga, the Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia Air-Line at once gave notice that it would meet the cut. This brings the reduction to all territory operated by that line, and it has reduced the rate to Montgomery from $1.25 to $1.00 on first-class freight, and other classes in proportion. This is a reduction of about twenty per cent, which we presume all the lines having inlet to Montgomery and its territory will meet.

Armed with a copy of the Advertiser yesterday afternoon, The Constitution reporter visited a number of merchants and railroad men. The merchants were of the opinion that this phase of the situation would not do at all, but when it came to suggesting a remedy that could be enforced all were at sea.

"The fact is," said a wholesale merchant, "we can do nothing. We can meet, pass resolutions, and petition the roads to redress our grievances, but that is all. Atlanta donated $1,000,000 to build railroads leading into the city, and yet she asks them in vain for fair play and even handed justice. I tell you, sir, corporations have no souls!"

The railroad men generally said that the rate cutting would probably wind up to-day. It has not yet affected Atlanta, they said, but unless an adjustment is reached in a day or two things will be lively all along the line.

"Speaking of rate cutting," said a prominent business man, "let me tell you the confidential rates now offered on fifth class goods by the hundred. From Philadelphia to Nashville, 35 cents; Philadelphia to Chattanooga; 36 cents; Cincinnati to Atlanta, 16 cents; Chattanooga to Atlanta (regular rate) 25 cents. Put it down just so—it speaks for itself."

As frequent references have been made to the "Merchants' Despatch line" since the inauguration of the rate cutting, it will be of interest to many readers to know what this line is. From a report made eight years ago by Mr. J. J. Griffin, general freight agent of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, on the "Merchants' Despatch and Star Union line," the reporter learned that said line owns its own cars, has its own officers and a complete organization. The line runs over the New York Central and Hudson river railroad or its connections east of Albany and west of Buffalo. It is probably the largest and most effective organization in existence to meet competition, as it is more nearly centralized and under direct control than any line now in operation. The New York Central owns nearly all of the stock of this company. When such a powerful corporation begins a wholesale rate cutting business it is not surprising that a flurry should ensue.

THE GATE CITY GUARD.

A Meeting Held Last Night to Arrange for the Coming Fair Soon to be Held.

The members of the Gate City Guard held their first business meeting last night in their new armory, on Peachtree street. The meeting was well attended and much enthusiasm was manifested by those present. Captain Harry Jackson presided. Among other topics discussed was the project of beginning a fair to commence directly after Easter Sunday and to continue two or three weeks. After some discussion a plan was adopted. The members will concentrate all their energies in the effort to make this fair surpass anything of the kind ever held in the city. By the time the fair is to open the hall will be almost completed and will present a fine appearance. The hall is one of the largest in the city, and after the rubbish caused by building has been removed will present a handsome appearance. In the front portion of the building to the right and left of the entrance are the meeting and property rooms of the company while over the entrance in a balcony is the band stand.

The company has at present sixty-five names upon its roll, and new applications for membership are pouring in at every meeting. The members of the Guard feel greatly encouraged by these new accessions to their rank, and some of them think that they will soon surpass in members any company of the state.

The proposed Texas trip was abandoned.

The Old and the New Way.

From the New York Journal.

"I don't wonder that Lot's wife was turned into a pillar of salt," said a Gotham youth to a charming young lady.

"Why?"

"Because then woman was the best thing in the world, and that was the only way she could be preserved. Now she preserves herself."

"In what way?"

"By getting a husband to support her."

No cards. No cake.

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Ladies Exchange.

Editors Constitution: I was attracted by the above heading to a piece in the Daily Constitution of Sunday. I read it with much interest, particularly as I had visited the very Ladies Exchange written up in New Orleans. Being on a visit to that city last May I was told that I must not fail to visit this one very attractive place, and ever since then I have been anxious that our ladies all over the south should establish just such places in all their large towns and cities. There are so many ladies in our midst who have to do something for a support and yet their advantages have been such that they do not care to go out into the world to make a living, but in the quiet of their own houses could do both plain and fancy work that would realize them quite a little sum; I was on a visit to Cincinnati a few weeks ago, and on Vine street between Seventh and Sixth, I saw again the words Ladies Exchange. I went in to get in some little articles that I might really see for myself the workings of the establishment. The lady who waited on me was very kind in giving me information. She told me that the work was brought there for sale, and they only had a commission for selling, there was every variety of beautiful work, children's ready made dresses, both plain and embroidered, fancy screens, lambrequins both for windows and mantles, crochet and lace work—work in all kinds of wools, hair work, painting on satin and velvet, indeed anything in the world you could call for fancy baskets, some covered with cretonne, others satin, etc. Then there was the lunch department, while I stood looking on, an exceedingly nice looking colored woman came in with a large basket, and when she uncovered it, I saw it was filled with little paper buckets, and they were filled with the most delightful charlotte russe, 10 cents a bucket. She said she furnished it fresh every day at that hour; as our party were to leave the city the next morning we concluded to buy our lunch there, and a delightful one it was, They gave us three sandwiches for 10 cents, nice small chicken pies baked in small white bowls for 15 cents, tarts and pies of all sorts, to say nothing of cakes, For a very small sum we got a fine lunch, and we came away wishing we had a Ladies Exchange in our city of Atlanta, and in all other cities, and it is to be hoped the day is not far distant when such will be the case.

L. M.

THE REASON WHY.

BY MARY D. BRINE.

Three little girlies in the barn at play,
Climbing up the hayloft, where the fragrant hay
Rustles 'neath the rafters, and whispers: "Come and see
Where old Mistress Cackle has laid her white eggs three."

Three little girlies all brimful of fun,
Searching in the hayloft. Down tumbles one;
Says she is so sleepy! Shuts her eyes of blue.
Then to hunt for white eggs there are girlies two.

Two little girlies hunting to and fro;
Mistress Cackle laughing in the floor below.
Down cuddles one where the hay is sweet with clover,
And there's but one left to search the hayloft over.

One little girlie, looking here and there,
Cannot find the white eggs—no not anywhere;
Grows so very tired, tumbles down to rest.
Then there is no girlie to look for Cackle's nest.

Three tired little folks, all so sound asleep—
Old Mistress Cackle flies up to take a peep;
Laughs: "Oh ho, they didn't steal my eggs away,
Because ha, ha, I haven't laid any eggs to-day!"

THE STATES AROUND.

FROM VIRGINIA TO TEXAS, AND KENTUCKY TO FLORIDA.

Hon. Jefferson Davis Addresses the People of Mississippi—The Pursuit of the Murderer Cash in South Carolina—A Delaware Culprit Gets a Respite Until 1940—Other News.

By telegraph to The Constitution.

Vicksburg, March 11.—The Sunflower river is entirely out of its bed, and the country on both sides for miles is flooded.

Starkville, Mississippi.

Starkville, March 11.—A cyclone struck this place this afternoon, doing immense damage. Waverly, which suffered so severely last week, was also visited, and great damage is reported.

Mitchell County, North Carolina.

Raleigh, N. C., March 11.—Governor Jarvis received a dispatch this afternoon announcing that E. Ray and W. A. Anderson, revenue officers, who recently killed three men in Mitchell county, had surrendered and were in jail in Asheville. State rewards offered for their capture amount to $800 and the private rewards to $4,000.

Raleigh, North Carolina.

Raleigh, March 11.—The funeral services of Hon. Kenneth Rayner, late solicitor of the treasury, were held here to-day. The state supreme court adjourned as a mark of respect. Chief Justice W. W. H. Smith and Associate Justice Augustus S. Merriman were among the pall bearers, and the bench and bar of the state were well represented. Many members of the family from the far south were also present.

Wilmington, Delaware.

Wilmington, Del., March 11.—The governor has respited Lewis J. Sist until the 2d Friday of March 1940. The culprit was to have been hanged next Friday for the murder of Geo. B. Taylor, in September 1, 1883. It was generally conceded that the offense was no more than one of murder in the second degree, and as the governor has no power to commute the sentence he has granted a respite of over fifty years, this amounting in fact to imprisonment for life.

Port Royal, South Carolina.

Port Royal, March 11.—On Saturday last, in a dense fog about eight miles off Delaware light, the steamer City of San Antonio, of the Mallory line from New York, collided with and sunk the brig Addie Todd, Captain Crowley, of Calais, Maine, from Cuba, with sugar and molasses for New York. The brig sank in seventeen minutes. The crew was saved and taken by the San Antonio to Fernandina, whence they will proceed to New York.

Montgomery, Alabama.

Montgomery, March 12.—The Purim ball given at the Standard club was one of the finest and most enjoyable affairs of the season. Prizes were given to the best lady and gentlemen masks, and the competition was quite spirited. The large and spacious hall of the Standard club was crowded until the small hours, and everybody enjoyed the affair very much. The excellent music was furnished by Montgomery amateurs, of which Professor Leo Strassburger is leader, deserves especial mention, and will compare favorably with any orchestral music of larger cities.

Hon. John M. McKleroy telegraphs the Advertiser to-night withdrawing from the race for governor which leaves the field open for the present incumbent, Governor O'Neil. This action on the part of McKleroy, it is believed, insures him the governorship two years hence.

Terrell, Texas.

Terrell, Texas, March 11.—Vivian, a little girl about five years old, daughter of Os Bowen, who resides in the south part of the city, while out in the yard attempted to pick up a house cat, doubtless thinking it her own, with which she is in the habit of playing. The animal bit her through the lower side of the hand. A very short time thereafter, the cat was observed to be the subject of a "fit" similar to that created by strychnia. The parents are much alarmed through fear that the cat has hydrophobia, and are in deep distress on account of fear for the welfare of their lovely Vivian.

Birmingham, Alabama.

Birmingham, March 11.—L. M. Teale was seriously hurt to-day, being thrown faom a buggy, breaking his left thigh.

The Shelby iron works are making heavy shipments of pig iron right into Pittsburg.

The state political cauldron has began to boil freely. The Birmingham section goes strongly for O'Neal's renomination. Prominent republicans of the state held an informal meeting here a few days ago. General Willard Warner was present, and the question of running him for congress on a high protective tariff platform was freely discussed.

Galveston, Texas.

Galveston, Tex., March 11.—A letter from Schumaker & Co., of New York, to Laure & Co., says: A subject which attracts considerable attention in financial circles is the possibility of a gold premium in the near future, a result almost inevitable if gold should be shipped from here in large quantities, and silver should continue to be coined as heretofore. Already calls on gold are sought for the balance of the year at 101, and a premium of ½ per cent is said to be offered for such privilege. Under the circumstances, we have concluded to stipulate for payment in gold for contracts of exchange, both for immediate and for future delivery, as we consider the situation serious enough to call for this measure.

Memphis, Tennessee.

Memphis, March 11.—Charles Sinclair was arrested to-day on the charge of committing rape upon a colored girl named Maggie Crittenden, aged fourteen. The girl was engaged at Sinclair's house as a domestic since Christmas, and was not there many days when the first outrage was committed. The offense was repeated several times afterwards, and the girl was compelled to seek refuge in the house of a neighbor, to whom she revealed the facts. The matter was kept secret, however, and the girl was induced to return to Sinclair's yesterday. The outrage was again repeated, and in consequence, Sinclair was arrested. About two years ago he seduced a young German girl aboard a boat on which he was employed as ship carpenter, and under promise of taking her home and caring for her he attempted her ruin. He is a married man, and was accompanied to the stationhouse by his wife.

Jackson, Mississippi.

Jackson March 11.—Hon. Jefferson Davis spoke to the two houses jointly, the governor, state officers, supreme court judges and a large assemblage of citizens. He was enthusiastically received. Lieutenant-Governor Shands welcomed him in an appropriate address. The speech of Mr. Davis only occupied fifteen minutes, as he is physically very feeble. Referring to the federal government he said: "I have been reproached for not asking pardon Pardon comes after repentance, and I have not yet repented. My actions would be as those of the past under the same circumstances. He stated that they had robbed him of that which was not denied the humblest citizen, but, thank God, they had not abridged his right of being a native Mississippian: that he held this right sacred above all others, and while his heart should beat, her interests and those of the south should be paramount; that in his opinion the southern people were intellectually equal to any, and its advantages being superior, he believed she would yet hold the helm, direct the ship and ride it safely through the storm. He was as a waif upon the political sea, secluded in his lonely home; yet his greatest desire was to see the south prosper. He closed by thanking God that he was a native Mississippian, and that when he died her soil would receive his bones.

The governor has approved the railroad supervision bill.

Charleston, South Carolina.

Charleston, March 11—A special to the News and Courier from Columbia reports the arrival there of Colonel E. B. Cash and his incarceration in jail. When turned over to the sheriff Cash was exceedingly polite, and said: "Well, Mr. Sheriff, I want you to understand me exactly. I offer no resistance to you. I will go anywhere you desire to carry me, but I do most solemnly protest against going to jail and against this whole proceeding." Cash was placed in what is called the parlor. The room is on the first floor in the north wing of the building, which is large and well ventilated. It has a large fireplace, in which an old time fire was kept blazing, and is comfortably furnished with carpet, cushioned chairs, rockers, sofas, etc., and with here and there pictures hung on the wall

Altogether, so far as quarters are concerned, the colonel is very comfortable. No one is allowed to call on him except at this special request. R. C. Watts, of the counsel for Cash, is now in Columbia, and will sue a writ of habeas corpus before the chief justice of the supreme court to inquire into the illegal detention and arrest of E. B. Cash. The attorney general has also been notified. The solicitor, who is now engaged in getting up the evidence, will come to Columbia. Under the rules of practice the officer who is served with the rule has three days in which to make return. Up to 12:30 to-day no news had been received of Bogan Cash. At a late hour to night private dispatches from Darlington state that Bogan Cash was seen by a white citizen of that town at a point two miles from his father's house. He was mounted on a white horse, armed with a rifle and pistol. Three negroes were seen to deliver him letters and papers together with a supply of provisions. He still refuses to surrender unless advised to do so by District Attorney Sam Milton, his principal counsel. State Constable Richburg's posse relinquished the search and returned to Columbia, obedient to instructions from the governor. It is rumored that another expedition will go in less than 24 hours, fully equipped to successfully explore the Pee Dee swamp. This jungle, which exists in almost its primeval condition, was the hiding place of Marion and his men during the revolutionary war. They who are acquainted with its fortresses declare that Bogan, who is familiar with every foot of the land and skilled in woodcraft will be able to evade his pursuers for an indefinite time. His father, Colonel E. B. C. Cash, is still in jail here. He was visited by many friends to-day and has numerous offers of assistance. Public feeling has undergone a slight change in his favor since his version was published, but the public still regards Bogan as an outlaw, and is eager on his capture. To-morrow Colonel Y. J. Pope and Richard Watts, Cash's counsel, will go before Chief Justice Simpson for his release on habeas corpus, the motion to be received by Attorney General Mills. The prosecution are exultant over newly discovered documentary evidence, which they deem conclusive of Colonel Cash's guilt as accessory before the facts. The excitement over the affair is fast dying out. The sensation has been already played for all it is worth.

Nashville, Tennessee.

Nashville, March 11.—This morning William Spencer shot and killed his son-in-law, Ed S. Wheat, at the Merchants exchange corner, opposite the telegraph office. Spencer was former United States marshal for the middle district of Tennessee, and was succeeded by Wheat. The trouble rose from a disagreement in the settlement of business matters. Wheat was a member of the firm of Buford, Thomas & Co., of this city. Spencer has been arrested.

The following is another account of to-day's tragedy: Ex United States Marshal Edward S. Wheat was shot twice and killed by Wm. Spence, his father-in-law, at twenty-five minutes past eight o'clock this morning, as be was in the act of crossing College street in front of the Merchants' exchange. Spence had followed Wheat for more than two blocks. He called to Wheat once, and the latter turned his head, but did not stop or reply. Spence overtook him on the street crossing and fired the first and atal shot into Wheat's back, the bullet penetrating he heart. Wheat fell on his back on the crossing in front of the exchange. Spence walked around him and fired a second shot into his breast, the bullet shattering the watch in his vest pocket, and entering his body between the seventh and eighth rib Wheat groaned after the first shot, but never spoke and died almost instantly. The body was immediately removed to an undertakers and an inquest held. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts. It declared that the murder was malicious and unprovoked. After firing the second shot Spence made a remark which was understood to be to the effect that Wheat had choked him. Spence was immediately taken into custody, and his pistol, a self cocking Smith and Wesson, with two barrels discharged, and all others loaded, was taken from him by a policeman, and he was committed to jail under a bench warrant. The trouble is said to have originated from a business dispute of some years standing. Wheat was 43 years old, and Spence is 65. Wheat was a native of Michigan. He was the captain of a Michigan battery, and afterward colonel of a cavalry regiment in the federal service in the late war. He was appointed United States marshal under President Grant's administration. At the time of his death he was a member of the firm of Buford, Thomas & Co., of this city. He leaves a widow and two sons aged respectfully 17 and 15. Spence was Wheat's immediate predecessor as United States marshal. He was opposed in 1875 by Judge Emmons, and then appointed for a term of four years by President Grant. Wheat served as deputy marshal under Spence. No weapon of any kind was found on Wheat's person at the inquest.

ESSENCE OF DIXIE.

The dead body found at Tallassee, Alabama, the other day, is supposed to be that of a tailor named Lewis Statel, from Montgomery.

Mrs. P. V. Ottarsen, of Nashville, Tenn., is in Montgomery, Ala., to establish a circulating library.

Mr. J. Edward Wilkins, a lawyer from London, Eng., was banqueted at Gadsden, Ala., by the bar of that place the other night.

A sewing girl in Waco, Texas, made six fine shirts in six hours one day last week. This is pronounced the fastest time on record.

Hon. John A. Campbell, of New Orleans, has accepted an invitation to deliver an address before the Alabama bar association at Birmingham, August 7th. The Montgomery Advertiser speaks of Judge Campbell, "the most illustrious and renowned lawyer in America to-day."

Colonel Augustus H. Johnson died in Montgomery last Monday. He was lieutenant colonel of the First Alabama cavalry during the war.

THE MACON NOTEBOOK.

Continued from First Page.

and entered the room of one of the gentlemen boarders who recognized the intruder as a negro he knew. The thief took alarm and escaped without stealing anything.

Joseph L. Debow, a negro, was tried to-day before Magistrate Freeman on the charge of burglary. Dismissed, as evidence was insufficient to convict. Magistrate Cherry issued one distress warrant to-day. Only three arrests have been made by the police to-day, all of an unimportant nature. The recorder's court to-day had a trivial docket. Mart Carter was charged with being drunk, disorderly and resisting the arresting officers. He was fined $30 or sixty days on the streets. He is now shoveling dirt on the public highways. Ned Redding was docketed for safe keeping and held for a warrant. He was arrested for stealing a watch from Mr. C. H. Redding a few months ago. The negro took the watch to the jewelry store of J. P. Stephens & Co. to have the hinge of the case fixed. Mr. Rees, their watch repairer, recognized the watch as being the lost one of Mr. Redding. Mr. Williams, of the firm, was quietly informed of what was in the wind and he went out and in a very few moments returned with a policeman and the negro was soon arrested. He swears that he found the watch in the alley back of Mr. Redding's store and did not steal it.

The Floyd Rifles at their meeting to-night decided to celebrate their anniversary on May 1st. by a grand excursion to Milledgeville, round trip $1.25. They will have a target practice and brilliant picnic and dance at the old capital. The rifles will, to-morrow night, give their regular quarterly hop at their armory. The occasion promises to be very enjoyable.

Miss Lizzie Hern will be married to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock, at her residence on Tatnall square, to Mr. Gordon, of Holton. The Rev. Mr. Wingate, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, will perform the ceremony. The Purim mask ball given to-night at Masonic hall, under the auspices of the Youth's Harmony social club, was a brilliant occasion. The number of maskers were very large and the characters were varied, with many costumes of great elegance and beauty. Some were grotesque, others lovely and some sentimental. The grand march began about half past 9 o'clock and it was close on to the midnight hour before the masks were removed, and lo, what a dazzling picture was presented as the fair daughters of Isreal came forth from under masks and stood revealed in their facial loveliness before the courtly Hebrew sons. The surprises were joyful and bewildering as recognition followed. One of the charming features of the occasion was the elegant supper which was served about 12 o'clock in rich abundance, under the direction of Macon's master caterer, E. Isaacs. Dancing was continued far into the small hours of the morn. The following were the committees who so successfully conducted the affair: Committee of arrangements; Alex Harris, chairman; Fairbuth Spienz, Dave Goldberg, Fred Steinberg, Herman Wolff; Committee on invitation: Dave Goldberg, chairman; Leopold Greenwood, Dave Moses, Max Lazams, Monis Greenwood; floor managers, George F. Isaacs and Ike Flatow.

Dr. William B. Dunwoody is attending a case that may develop into lockjaw. At first but little was thought of the matter, but it is now giving serious concern. Robert Smith and Deitz Clark are two lads who are pupils of the South Macon grammar school. A few days since Clark kept wiping the ink off his pen on the clothes of Smith. The latter several times told him to stop, but Clark declined to do so. A dispute finally arose in which Clark drove the pen into Smith's leg, and the pen broke off. The boys soon stopped their quarreling and nothing more was thought of the matter. After school Smith went to his father's home, No. 238 Third street, and retired to bed that night as usual. The next morning he was unable to walk by reason of the pen wound which had greatly swollen and inflamed his leg. When the bells rang on the night of the Sheftall fire the young fellow was nearly thrown into spasms and to-day his condition is very precarious and lock-jaw is sorely feared.

Messrs. Wyly & Co., of Atlanta, are about to "get left" on several barrels of whisky they recently consigned to Mr. W. J. Bush who a short time since came from Forsyth to Macon to engage in merchandising. A few days since his store was closed by Mr. Mark's for one month's rent due. Mr. Wyly, of Atlanta, came down to Macon and paid the rent for Bush and instructed him to send the consigned barrels of whisky to the depot and reship to him in Atlanta. While the whisky was at the depot to-day awaiting shipment it was levied on by a creditor of Mr. Bush.

Bailiff Jones having levied on eleven cars belonging to the Cincinnati Southern railroad, in the suit of Mrs. Bellemy for $15,000 damages against the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific railroad, the particulars of which The Constitution has already published, he will make no further attachment of cars, as Mrs. Bellemy's attorneys are now hastening to close up their papers to be ready for trial at the approaching term of court.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens living on the "Hill" was held to-night at the residence of Mr. William Rogers, for the purpose of organizing a hose company for protection against fire on the "Hill." An organizasion was effected and active steps will at once be taken to obtain all the necessary apparatus, hose, reel, etc.

The various fire companies have commenced to practice for the annual parade.

Mr. Ovid Sparks has gone to Florida in the interest of the orange business of his brother, Mr. Willis Sparks. Miss Mamie Johnson has returned to Macon after a pleasant month's visit to Jacksonville, Florida. Among the visitors in attendance on the Purim ball to-night were Miss Sophie Bashinski, of Tennille; Miss Susie Grenandel, Miss Carrie Herman and Mr. Jeff Herman, all of Eastman.

To-day Messrs. Wolff & Bro. commenced the erection of a handsome two story building on Mulberry street, between Fourth and Third. The lower floor will be used for a retail grocery business. Mr. O'Connell also commenced to clean bricks preparatory to the immediate erection of a new store on the site where the Sheftall fire occurred last Saturday morning. Preparations are forming for a grand concert at a near date at Masonic hall for the benefit of the Macon public library under the auspices of the choir of St. Joseph Catholic church, assisted by other amateur musical talent. This choir is under the control of Professor Wesz and is composed of some capital singers as follows: Soprano—Mrs. Professor Wenz, Mrs. Tim Donahue, Misses Mamie Stephan, Mamie Moone, Netty Wagenstein, Miss Mary Daly. Alto—Miss Lizzie Stephan, Melon Wippler, Lizzie Harvey, Annie Dempsey, Mr. Frank Huthnance. Tenor—Messrs. Ed and Guy Huthnance. Bass—Messrs. Thomas and Leon Huthnance and John Campbell.

A negro man of this city named Austin Pierce has been arrested for personating an internal revenue officer and demanding "hush money." His trial is appointed to be held before United States Commissioner Haskins.

The funeral services of Mr. Jerry O'Connor were held this afternoon at the Catholic church and were largely attended. He was buried in Oak Ridge cemetery on a lot purchased to-day by his wife. The order was given yesterday to have the grave dug on the lot of Mr. Calvin Dillard, deceased, an uncle of Mrs. O'Connor, but, a daughter of Mr. Calvin Dillard strenuously objected to the burial of O'Connor there, so Mrs. O'Connor purchased a new lot to-day. The matter caused much comment here.

Judges Schwed, Cromeline and Rosenfeld to-night at the Purim masked ball awarded the prize, a gold headed walking stick, for the best character costume, to Albert Witkouski, who represented "Vienna Sausage." Mrs. Polly Gans received a prize, a pair of opera glasses, as the best lady costume. She represented "Hunting for my Husband." The two dominos by Mrs. Dave Cromeline and Mrs. Hursch, were splendid representations.

The negro who was arrested this afternoon charged with entering a bed room last night of Stenographer Fitzgibbons, and stole a pair of sleeve buttons, will be discharged, as he is not the thief.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Glimpses of Men and Things in and About the Capitol—Minor Matters of the Day.

Special to The Constitution.

Washington, March 11.—Improvements are constantly being made in the National museum. It is already one of the most interesting collections of curiosities in the world. The free Saturday afternoon lectures on scientific topics are always interesting.

John Logan is the most active of all the presidential aspirants. A regular bureau of correspondents is employed in his behalf. Letters are written to all parts of the country to individuals and to newspapers. Still the Logan movement lags.

The president is becoming quite a patron of the stage. He dined Niisson ten days ago and last week entertained both Henry Irving and Charles Wyndham.

A hard fight is being made on General Shelley in the Selma, Alabama, district, on account of his avowed favor of protection. He had intended not to run again, but the contest was forced on him and he will probably be his own successor.

Poindexter Dunn, Clifton R. Breckenridge and ex-Congressman Gunter are candidates to succeed Senator Walker, of Arkansas, whose term will expire next March. He wants a re-election and counts a great following among the rustic politicians of his state.

Speaker Carlisle has used up two gavels since his election. The third has just been procured. He uses a heavy maul of ivory which costs $35.

A very common opinion now is that congress will adjourn in June. The tariff discussion will probably not be long. The democrats are anxious to finish up before their convention meets.

Henry Watterson has made his plans to head the Kentucky delegation to Chicago. He has been in Washington for some time past lobbying for the news copyright bill.

Belva Lockwood is continually petitioning congressional committees to hear her on various public questions. She takes an active interest in the woman question, and declares that polygamy is common in Washington. With her law practice, her tricycle and her lectures to congress, Belva manages to pass the time quite pleasantly.

Washington is a democratic city by a large majority. Under the recent decision of the democratic committee delegates will be allowed from the District of Columbia and the territories to the national convention, and the local organization has already been perfected.

Richmond & Danville Shares.

New York, March 11.—At the sale of delinquent subscriptions to the stock on the Richmond & Danville extension company, which took place to-day 1,260 shares were sold at prices ranging from 45.00 to 59.00 per 100 shares, which is equal to the strict quotations of 10½ to 74.

Meeting of Cotton Men Called.

Augusta, Ga., March 11.—At a meeting to-day of the presidents of seven cotton factories in and near the city, it was resolved that the cotton mill owners throughout the south and west be invited to meet in Augusta on April 3d, to consider some plan looking to a decrease in the production of cotton goods.

The Dead Found Alive.

Portland, Ore., March 11.—A party of ten men who were reported to have been lost in the Cœur D'Amen mountains, have arrived at Trout Creek after 15 days woeful experience in the deep snow and dense forests. They are utterly worn out.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Continued from First Page.

try, the evil effects of which no one can foresee. Twenty per cent reduction, or any reduction, however slight, following so close upon the reductions made last winter, cannot be defended as to a single schedule of the tariff, and as to money, it can be shown to be wholly disastrous We believe that if after a sufficient trial of the effect of the last revision, it shall appear that the industrial interests of the country can be maintained with it, and that the condition of the treasury will justify a further revision, such action will be more wisely undertaken by the friends of the protection system, and with less disturbance to public property, than if done now by the avowed advocates of the destruction of the American system of protection.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Wholesale by Boynton Bros, Atlanta, Ga.

Georgia, Fulton County—Court of ordinary of said county—at Chambers, March 11th, 1884—to the heirs at law of John Broad, late of said county, deceased—Jonathan Broad et. al. having duly filed their petition, in this court, calling upon John L. Conly, the administrator on the estate of said John Broad, deceased, for a final settlement of his accounts as such administrator, with the heirs at law of said deceased, you are hereby cited to be and appear at the next May term of said court, to present your claims as such heirs at law, of said deceased.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

March 12, 19, 26, April 2



THE CALIGRAPH or Ideal Writing Machine. Weight ten pounds. Writes in eleven styles of type. Descriptive Catalogue free. Southern Agency American Writing Company. W. KAY TEWKSBURY & CO 44 Marietta street, Atlanta, Georgia.

G. W. ADAIR.......................................Auctioneer

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Austell Property, two valuable lots with railroad fronts.

By virtue of the power vested in us by the will of Alfred Austell, late of Fulton county, deceased, we will sell to the highest bidder on the first Tuesday in April next before the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta, within the legal hours of sale; two lots having a front each of 100 feet on the Western and Atlantic railroad. Number one has a depth of 175 feet on the Shortish line lying immediately in the rear of the Austell residence, lot on Marrietta street, and is accessible to Marietta street by an alley. Number two has a depth of 192 feet on the Shortish line lying in the rear of the First Presbyterian church lot and is accessible to Marietta street by a 15 foot alley in rear of lot No. 1, and the alley extending from lot No 1 to Marietta street. The lots are first class, close to the Western and Atlantic depot and the most central of any railroad fronts that are on the market. Those who are looking for first class investments in central property are especially invited to attend the sale. Plats can be had at the office of G. W. Adair. Titles perfect; terms cash.

WM. W. AUSTELL,
JAMES SWANN,
W. J GARRETT,
Executors of A. Austell, dec'd.

mar 12 13 14 15 16 19 23 25 28 30 ap 1

FRAUD! CAUTION!!

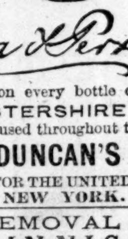
Many Hotels and Restaurants refill the Lea & Perrins' bottles with a spurious mixture and serve it as the GENUINE Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

THE GREAT SAUCE OF THE WORLD.

LEA & PERRINS'

Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."



SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, &c.

Lea & Perrins

Signature is on every bottle of GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Sold and used throughout the world.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES. NEW YORK.

REMOVAL OF

WM. MINNIGERODE

Broker in Railway Equipments and Agent for TANNER & DELANEY ENGINE CO.'S ENGINES, BOILERS, SAW MILLS, ETC.

I have moved from 45 West Alabama st. to 68 and 70 East Alabama st., store formerly occupied by Davenport, Johnson & Co., and solicit the patronage of parties in want of articles in my line. 5p

NOTICE COAL DEALERS

Sealed proposals will be receivea at the water commissioners office, Atlanta, Georgia, until 12 o'clock on Wednesday the 25th inst. for the delivery at the pumping station of 2,000 tons of bituminous coal, run of mines, to be weighed by the engineer in charge of the works. Payment to be made in three, six and nine months from date of commencement of delivery. The commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids. Delivery to begin on or before April 10th.

W. G. RICHARDS,
Superintendent Atlanta Waterworks.

AGENTS WANTED,

To canvass for the order of the Home Guardian of Macon, Ga., a co-operative Life and Accident Insurance organization. Active, intelligent and responsible parties can obtain permanent and lucrative employment by promptly addressing the undersigned. Those applying at once can obtain choice of territory. First-class references required.

O. F. ADAMS,
Secretary.

tu su

Cuticura

THE GREAT SKIN CURES

REMEDIES

Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers.

A Positive Cure for Every Form of Skin and Blood Diseases, From Pimples to Scrofula.

Disfiguring Humors, Itching and Burning Tortures, Painful Eruptions, Salt Rheum or Eczema, Psoriasis, Scald Head, Infantile or Birth Humors, and every form of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Scrofulous, Inherited, Contagious, and Copper-Colored Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with loss of Hair, are positively cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause, while **Cuticura**, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, and restores the Hair.

Cuticura Soap, an Exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from Cuticura, is indispensible in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Rough, Chapped or Oily Skin. **Cuticura Remedies** are absolutely pure, and the only real Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers.

Chas. Houghton, Esq., lawyer, 28 State St., Boston, reports a case of Salt Rheum under his observation for ten years, which covered the patient's body and limbs, and to which all known methods of treatment had been applied without benefit, which was completely cured solely by the Cuticura Remedies, leaving a clean and healthy skin.

F. H. Drake, Esq., Detroit, Mich., suffered untold tortures from a Skin Disease, which appeared on his hands, head and face, and nearly destroyed his eyes. After the most careful doctoring and a consultation of physicians failed to relieve him, he used the Cuticura Remedies, and was cured, and has remained so to date.

Chas. Eayre Hinkle, Jersey City Heights, N. J., a lad of 12 years, who, for eight years, was one mass of Scabs and Humors, and upon whom all known remedies and cures were tried in vain, was completely cured by Cuticura Remedies.

Sold by all druggists. Price: Cuticura, 50 cts.; Resolvent, $1; Soap, 25 cts. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

FOR SALE.

On account of our early removal to a new store where we will have new fittings we offer for sale at

ONE-HALF THEIR ORIGINAL COST

the following fixtures which are in good condition:

3—10 FOOT SILVER MOUNTED SINGLE LIGHT FRENCH PLATE GLASS COUNTER CASES 3 WALNUT, MARBLE-TOP TABLES FOR ABOVE.

3—8 FOOT, SILVER MOUNTED, SINGLE LIGHT FRENCH PLATE GLASS COUNTER CASES. 3 WALNUT, MARBLE-TOP, TABLES FOR SAME.

ONE UPRIGHT WALL CASE—FIVE LIGHT 30 INCHES DEEP, 8 FEET HIGH, 11 FEET LONG, VELVET LINED WITH CABINET BASE.

ONE 6-LIGHT CRYSTAL CHANDELIER.

ONE 2½ HORSE POWER BAXTER STEAM ENGINE WITH WATER'S AUTOMATIC GOVERNOR, AND NEW FITTINGS.

All above articles can be seen at our store No. 34 Whitehall.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
JEWELERS.

OUT OF THE JAWS OF DEATH.

The gentleman who outlines his case below is a man considerably advanced in life, and is noted for his sterling integrity. His postoffice is Yatesville, Upson county, Ga. The following is

Mr. John Pearson's Statement.

In the spring of 1882 I was attacked with a very bad cough, which continued to grow worse until fall, when I got so weak that I could not get about. I tried a great many kinds of medicine, but continued to grow worse. I was notified that I had consumption and would probably die. Dr Holloway finally told me to try Brewer's Lung Restorer. They sent to Ward's store and got a bottle and I commenced taking it right away. After taking two or three doses I began to improve, and by the time I had used up one bottle I was able to get on my feet again, I am now in excellent health. I am confident that the Lung Restorer saved my life, and my neighbors are of the same opinion. It is the best Lung Remedy ever made, in my opinion. Dr H promised me that he would write to the manufacturers and tell them of the wonderful cure it made in my case.

Statement of Mr. Benj. F. Hearndon.

Early in November, 1881, while sewing on the machine, my wife was taken with a severe pain in her side, which was soon followed by hemorrhages from her lungs and a severe cough. Fever commenced, she could neither eat or sleep, and in a few weeks she was reduced to a living skeleton. The attending physician told me that he thought one of her lungs was entirely gone. She could not retain the most delicate nourishment on her stomach. I then agreed with Dr Sullivan, my family physician, to call Dr Holloway in consultation. They made a final examination of the patient and pronounced the case hopeless. Dr Holloway then suggested the Brewer's Lung Restorer as a last resort. I sent for a bottle and gave her a dose. I found that she could retain it on her stomach, and after about the third dose I began to notice some improvement in her condition. I continued the medicine regularly and by the time she had taken two bottles she was able to walk about the house. She is now in better health than she has enjoyed for several years. I believe the Lung Restorer saved her life. We have a family of six children, some of them grown.

Mr Hearndon's postoffice is Yatesville, Upson county, Ga He is a thoroughly reliable man in every particular.

LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR
MACON, GA.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENING, March 17 and 18.

SPECIAL MATINEE TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

The young and Charming Comedienne,

MISS JOSEPHINE REILEY,

Supported by the Distinguished Actor, MR.

FREDERICK PAULDING,

And a Magnificent Company.

MONDAY EVENING,

Shakespeare's Charming Comedy.

TWELFTH NIGHT.

TUESDAY MATINEE,

ROMEO AND JULIET.

TUESDAY EVENING,

—Gilbert's Classical Drama—

PYGMALION and GALATEA.

Now being played in England by Mary Anderson.

Prices as Usual. Reserved Seats at Phillips & Crew's. mch9 11 12 15 16 18.

A GOOD LAUGH WILL DO YOU GOOD!

MESMERISM.

Don't fail to come and bring your children to see the greatest mesmerist of the age, in basement of new Courthouse to-night. The fun-loving public shound take advantage of this opportunity to have a good laugh. Doors open 7 p. m., commences at 8 sharp. Clergy and families respectfully invited.

AT MY ROOMS,

NOS. 12 AND 13 JAMES'S BANK BLOCK!

I have the following

LADIES COSTUMES

Which I will rent from three to ten dollars each:

Polish Princess,	French Pompadour,
Princess Carnival,	Gipsy Princess,
Croquet.	Egyptian Princess,
Royal Middy.	Sailor Lass,
Juliet,	Cinderella,
Highland Lady,	Fisher Girl,
Joan of Arc,	Daughter of the Regiment
Time,	Mexican Bill,
Polish Noble.	

Besides a number of beautiful Peasants, etc. Some of them are entirely new,

C. A. HOWARD.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.



First-class Schooner J. E. WOOD HOUSE sails from New York to Brunswick, Ga, on 18th instant Atlanta merchants will find it much to their interest to give this thoroughly first-class schooner Line a trial. For further information as to rates, etc., apply to WARREN RAY, 62 South street, New York, or

LITTLEFIELD & TISON, Agents,
BRUNSWICK GA.

ATLANTA GRANITE, LIME AND SANDSTONE COMPANY

Are prepared to furnish all descriptions of Building, Cemetery and Street Work on short notice and at reasonable terms. Estimates furnished on application. Office No. 11 E. Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga. JOHN WALTON, Agent.

su tu th'

FOR SALE

—BY—

RICE & WILSON

60 VACANT LOTS 60

Will sell 60 vacant lots March 12, 1884, beginning at 2 o'clock p.m. sharp. These splendid lots are located on Forest Avenue, Fort and Currier streets. This valuable and attractive piece of property has been anxiously sought after for years, but has never been upon the market until now. It has been carefully subdivided into large lots with a view of pleasing our best people. If you will take a plat and examine the ground you will be convinced that it is just the thing for first-class houses and permanent homes. It is a well-known fact that Forest avenue is one of the toniest streets in Atlanta. Already some of the first people in the State have located on this beautiful thoroughfare. For healthfulness this section of Atlanta is unsurpassed. Ex-Mayor Williams has raised a large and splendid family of children upon Forest avenue, rarely ever needing the aid of a physician.

When you get upon the grounds and face the west, viewing the city from the heights in all of her magnificent splendor, you cannot fail to exclaim in your delight, "How beautiful."

To show the elevation of this property, during the late unpleasantness the Confederate government so much appreciated this point that it was selected as one of the most available positions for the construction of a fort in defense of the city. Too much can hardly be said for this property, as it has every advantage that can be claimed for any portion of the city, in full view of Calhoun street Public School.

We will sell these 60 vacant lots on long time, thus enabling every person desirous of living upon his own premises an opportunity to buy on easy terms. We have been informed that two horse car companies have already applied for the privilege of running cars on Forest avenue. The Gate City street railroad cars are now regularly running across Forest avenue in close proximity to this property. Forest avenue will forever be the grand connecting link between Peachtree street and the Boulevard. Now if you want a home on a first-class street, with good society, pure water and fine surroundings, attend this sale on the 12th of March. It is impossible, in the nature of things, for any real estate in Atlanta to enhance in value so rapidly as this. Call at No. 7 North Broad street for plats giving full description of lots.

Terms of sale—⅓ cash, ⅓ in 12, and ⅓ in 18 months, with interest.

RICE & WILSON,
Real Estate Agents,
No. 7 North Broad street.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW

LARGEST STOCK OF

DIAMONDS

IN THE STATE.

DIAMONDS DIAMONDS

MILL, RAILROAD AND MACHINISTS SUPPLIES AT COST.

TO CLOSE OUT STOCK OF

DAVENPORT, JOHNSON AND CO.

68 AND 70 ALABAMA STREET.

SAMUEL F. PARROTT, Receiver.

BANK
—OF THE—
STATE OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
CASH CAPITAL $100,000.00
SURPLUS FUND............ 55,000.00
STOCKHOLDERS (with unincumbered property worth over a million dollars) Individually Liable.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN
BROKER AND DEALER IN STOCKS AND BONDS
—OFFICE—
GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.
(Pryor Street Entrance.)

GEORGIA COTTON, PRODUCE
—AND—
STOCK EXCHANGE,
PAINE, ROWLAND & CO., Managers.
Brokers in Cotton, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Sides, Lard and Coffee Futures, also Stocks of all kinds, and Petroleum bought and sold on margins.
NO. 9 NORTH BROAD ST.,
ATLANTA, GA.
Refer to Gate City National Bank.

MADDOX, RUCKER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Transact a General Banking Business.
Allow five per cent interest on deposits.
Office 36, 38 and 40 W. Alabama street.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, March 11, 1884.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked
Ga. 6s	105	106	Atlanta 7s	109	111
Ga. 7s, 1886	105	106	Atlanta 6s	100	102
Ga. 7s, gold	111	113	Augusta 7s	108	111
Ga. 7s, 1896	117	120	Augusta 6s	100	102
S. C. (Brown)	102	104	Macon 6s	106	107
Savannah 5s	78	80	Rome, new	95	100
Atlanta 8s	115	116	Columbus 5s	82	85
RAILROAD BONDS.					
Ga. R. 7s	104	106	At. & Char.		
Ga. R. 6s	104	106	inc. 6s	55	58
Cent. R. 7s	108	110	Atlantic & G.		
C. C. & A. 1st	106	108	con	108	110
At. & Char. 1st	102	104	E. T., V. & G		
			inc. 6s	28	30
RAILROAD STOCKS.					
Georgia	147	149	Central	78	80
At. & Char.	65	68	Aug. & Sav.	115	117
Southwestern	114	116	At. & W. P.	95	100
South Car.	20	25	C. C. & A.	28	30

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Stocks opened weak and lower on the call by Commissioner Fink of a meeting of the Trunk Line presidents to consider the alleged cutting of rates. The decline in prices ranged from ¼ to 1⅜ per cent, Central Pacific and Union Pacific being the weakest shares. These stocks were unfavorably affected by fears of adverse legislation at Washington. The former was also weakened by the floods. Central Pacific sold down 1¾ per cent; Union Pacific 1⅜; Northwest ⅜; St. Paul 1; Lackawanna 1⅛; Lake Shore ¾; New York Central ⅜; Erie ⅝. There was more doing in options, and the difference in Canada Southern, Central Pacific, Northwest, St. Paul, Lackawanna, Denver, Louisville and Nashville, Lake Shore, New York Central, Erie, Texas Pacific, Union Pacific and Wabash preferred was ⅛ to ¼ per cent. In the afternoon New York Central was strong and moderately active. The advance in this stock was due to the maturing of "sellers' 50" options. The general list improved ⅛ to ⅝ per cent in sympathy. After 2:15 p m Central Pacific, Wabash preferred and Oregon Navigation weakened. In the final dealings, however, a recovery took place and the market closed firm. Compared with last night's closing, prices are ¼ to ⅝ per cent higher for Canada Southern, Central Pacific, New York Central; and Omaha preferred; ⅛ to 1⅜ lower for Central Pacific Northwest, St. Paul, Louisville and Nashville, Lake Shore, Missouri Pacific, Kansas and Texas, Erie, Northern Pacifics, Oregon Transcontinental, Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Wabash preferred and Western Union. Oregon Navigation was 2 per cent lower. Sales 266,000 shares.

Exchange $4.86¾. Money 1½@2. Sub-treasury balances: Coin 122,630,000; currency 11,136,000. Governments firm; 4½s 113¼; 4s 123¾; 3s 101 bid. State Bonds dull.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	†81	Manhattan Ele	57⅛
do. Class A small	†80	Memphis & Char'n	3
Ala. Class B 5s	100½	Metropolitan Ele	93
do. Class C 4s	80¾	Michigan Central	9.
Georgia 6s	†103⅞	Mobile & Ohio	9¾
Georgia 7s mort'ge	†105	N C & St L	52
Georgia do gold	114½	New Jersey Central	88
Louisiana consols	†77½	N. O. Pac. 1st mort	84
North Carolina old	†30	N Y Central	117⅞
North Carolina new	†16	N Y Elevated	105
do. funding	†10	Norfolk & W'n pre	39
do. special tax	8	Northern Pac. com	20⅞
S C con brown	105	do. preferred	46⅛
Tennessee 6s	†42	Ohio & Miss	22¾
Tennessee new	†41	do preferred	90
Virginia 6s	†40	Pacific Mail	50⅜
Virginia consols	†40½	Pittsb'g F W & C	138
Virginia deferred	7	Quicksilver	5
Adams Express	129	do preferred	28
American Mer Ex	98	Reading	57¾
Chesap'ke & Ohio	12¾	Rich & Alleghany	8⅜
Chicago & Alton	134½	Richmond & Dan	55
Chicago & N W	117½	Rich & W Pt Term	2[illegible]½
do preferred	140¼	Rock Island	120
St L & N O	84½	St L & San Fran	22⅝
Consolidated Coal	†24	do preferred	42¾
Del., Lack & West	126⅝	do first preferred	†87
Den. & Rio Grande	17¾	St Paul	90⅛
Erie	24	do preferred	116
East Tenn railroad	7	Texas Pacific	18¾
Fort Wayne	134	Union Pacific	77
Hannibal & St Joe	38½	United States Ex	57
Harlem	192	Wab St L & Pacific	15½
Houston & Texas	40½	do preferred	25⅝
Illinois Central	130½	Wells & Fargo	110
Lake Shore	101⅝	Western Union	74⅛
L & N	47¾		
*Bid.	‡Ex-dividend	*Offered	‡Asked

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, March 11, 1884.

New York—The cotton market stands unchanged Dullness still prevails, and there is nothing in the outlook indicating any probable variation from the sluggishness of the few weeks past. Spots continue remarkably quiet and steady, and show no quotable change in prices; middling 10⅞c.

Net receipts for three days 45,282 bales, against 49,932 bales last year; exports 39,956 bales; last year 50,280 bales; stock 836,021 bales; last year 899,105 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures to-day:

OPENED.		CLOSED.	
March	10 86@10 90	March	10 85@10 86
April	10 87@10 88	April	10.86@10.87
May	11.05@11.06	May	11.04@11 05
June	11.17@11 18	June	11.16@11 17
July	11.28@11 29	July	11.27@11.28
August	11 37@11 38	August	11 37@ ......
September	11 09@11 10	September	11.09@11.11
October	10.70@10 72	October	10.70@10 71
November	10 60@10.62	November	10 59@10.61
December	10 60@10 62	December	10.60@10.61

Closed dull; sales 23,000 bales.

Liverpool—Futures closed quiet and steady. Spot—Uplands 5⅞d; Orleans 6d; sales 10,000 bales of which 8,200 bales were American; receipts 35,000; American 21,700.

Local—Cotton quiet at unchanged quotations: Good middling 10⅝c; middling 10⅜c; strict low middling 10¼c; low middling 10c; strict good ordinary 9⅝c; tinges 10c; stains 9½@9¾c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for two days:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	55
Air-Line Railroad	14
Georgia Railroad	39
Central Railroad	19
Western and Atlantic Railroad	30
West Point Railroad	—
E. Tenn., Va. & Ga	24
Georgia Pacific	21
Total	202
Receipts previously	141,978
Total	142,180
Stock September 1	3,441
Grand total	145 62[illegible]

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments two days	150
Shipments previously	118 862
Local consumption since September 1	6,989
Total	126,001
Stock on hand	19,620

NEW YORK, March 11—The Post's cotton market report says: "Future deliveries closed very dull 1-100 lower than yesterday. Total sales 23,000 bales."

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, March 11—noon—Cotton steady; middling uplands 5⅞; middling Orleans 6; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 36,000; American 21,700; uplands low middling clause April and May delivery 5 58 64, 5 57-64; May and June delivery 5 62-64; June and July delivery 6 2-64; July and August delivery 6 6-64; futures opened dull.

LIVERPOOL, March 11—1:30 p.m.—Sales of American 8,200 bales; uplands low middling clause August and September delivery 6 9-64.

LIVERPOOL, March 10—3:00 p.m.—Uplands low middling clause March and April delivery 5 54-64. The Manchester market for yarns and fabrics is firm.

LIVERPOOL, March 10—5:00 p. m.—Futures closed quiet and steady.

NEW YORK, March 11—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 10⅞; middling Orleans 11⅛; sales 147 bales; net receipts 87; gross 4,183; consolidated, net receipts 8,670; exports to Great Britain 8,972; to France 5,992.

GALVESTON, March 11—Cotton steady; middling 10 7-16; low middling 10⅛; good ordinary 9⅝; net receipts 748 bales; gross 748; sales 710; stock 35,383; exports to Great Britain 2,391.

NORFOLK, March 11—Cotton steady; middling 10⅜; net receipts 2,593 bales; gross 1,593; stock 29,320; sales 737; exports coastwise 210.

BALTIMORE, March 11—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 10⅝; low middling 10 5-16; good ordinary 9⅝; net receipts 50 bales; gross 1,149; sales —; stock 16,109; sales to spinners 360; exports coastwise 43.

BOSTON, March 11—Cotton dull; middling 11; low middling 10⅝; good ordinary 10; net receipts 733 bales; gross 1,611; sales none; stock 7,410.

WILMINGTON, March 11—Cotton steady; middling 10⅜; low middling 10; good ordinary 9⅝; net receipts 159 bales; gross 159; sales none; stock 6,045.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11—Cotton firm; middling 11; low middling 10¼; good ordinary 9⅝; net receipts 381 bales; gross 381; stock 13,189.

SAVANNAH, March 11—Cotton quiet; middling 10 5-16; low middling 9⅞; good ordinary 9¼; net receipts 667 bales; gross 667; sales 709, stock 46,089; exports to France 2,000; coastwise 755.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11—Cotton quiet; middling 10 7-16; low middling 10⅛; good ordinary 9⅝; net receipts 1,874 bales; gross 2,230; sales 5,000; stock 309,566; exports to Great Britain 4,192; to France 3,992; coastwise 1,068.

MOBILE, March 11—Cotton steady; middling 10 7-16; good middling 10⅝; good ordinary 9¾; net receipts 187 bales; gross 188; sales 250; stock 28,675; exports coastwise 173.

MEMPHIS, March 11—Cotton steady; middling 10⅜; good middling 10; good ordinary 9⅝; net receipts 539 bales; gross 700; shipments 1,114; sales 2,000; stock 64,559; sales to spinners —

AUGUSTA, March 11—Cotton firm; middling 10 5-16; low middling 10 1-16; good ordinary —; net receipts 123 bales; shipments —; sales 180.

CHARLESTON, March 11—Cotton firm; middling 10⅜; low middling 10⅛; good ordinary 9⅝; net receipts 897 bales; gross 897; sales 700; stock 40,845; exports coastwise 491.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, March 11 1884.

The following quotations indicate the fluctuations on the Chicago board of trade to-day:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
WHEAT.				
April	90¼	91⅞	90⅝	91¾
May	95⅞	96⅞	95⅝	96⅝
PORK.				
May	17 62¼	18 00	17 62½	17 92½
June	17 72½	18 10	17 70	18 00
CLEAR RIB SIDES.				
May	9 25	9 37½	9 25	9 37½
June	9 30	9 42½	9 30	9 42½

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, March 11—Market active. Flour—firm; patent process $7.25@$7.75; fancy $6.25; extra family $5.75@$6.00; family $5.25@$5.50; extra $4 75@$5 00. Wheat—Firm; No. 2 $1.28. Corn—Yellow or mixed, car lots bulk 69c; do. sacked 71c; dray lots 76c. Corn Meal—77½c, bolted or unbolted; stock feed $1.30 ⅌ 100 lbs. Oats—Car lots bulk 47c; do. sacked 49c; dray lots 55c; red rust proof seed, car lots 58c; dray lots 65c. Rye—None. Barley meal—$1.00 ⅌ bushel. Wheat Bran—Firm; car lots $1.10; dray lots $1.20; stock meal 60c. Other grains firm. Grits—$3.85 ⅌ bbl.

BALTIMORE, March 11—Flour steady; Howard street and western superfine $2.75@$3.50; extra $3.75@$4.75; family $5.00@$5.75; city mills superfine $2.75@$3.50; extra $3.75@$6.25; Rio brands $5.62@$5.88. Wheat, southern active; western active, closing dull; southern red $1.12@$1.15; amber $1.14@$1.17; No. 1 Maryland $1.11½@$1.15½; No. 2 western winter red spot $1 08⅝@$1.09¼. April $1.09⅝@$1.09⅞. Corn, southern firm and active; western about steady, closing very dull; southern white 61@62; yellow 58@60. Oats quiet and steady; southern 42@45; western white 43@44; mixed 42@43; Pennsylvania 42@45.

CHICAGO, March 11—Flour quiet; choice winter $4.75@$5.60. Wheat, regular was lower early but decidedly strong later, closing ¾c higher than yesterday; March 90¼@91⅛; No. 2 Chicago spring 91⅛@93; No. 2 red winter weaker at 96@98. Corn was lower early but later advanced materially, closing ¾c higher than yesterday; cash 51⅞@53⅛; March 51⅛@52. Oats steady, closing ⅛@¼c over yesterday; cash 32.

NEW YORK, March 11—Flour, southern dull; common to fair extra $3.60@$4.80; good to choice $4.75@$6.50. Wheat opened ⅛@⅜c lower, closing strong; ungraded red 80½@$1.02; No. 2 red March $1.07⅛@$1.07⅞. Corn, spot a shade lower; ungraded 55@62; do. white 62@65; No. 2 March 61¼@61¾. Oats spot weak; No. 2 40¼. Hops quiet but held firm; new 14@28.

ST. LOUIS, March 11—Flour quiet; family $5.25@$5 65. Wheat steady; No. 2 red fall $1.09⅝@$1.10¼ cash; $1.10 March. Corn higher; No. 2 mixed 48¼@48½ cash and March. Oats dull; 32½@33⅛ cash.

CINCINNATI, March 11—Flour steady; family $4.60@$5.00; fancy $5.25@$5.60. Wheat firm; No. 2 red winter $1.06 cash. Corn firmer; No. 3 mixed 50@51. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed 36½.

LOUISVILLE, March 11—Flour quiet. Wheat firm; No. 2 red winter $1.05. Corn firm; No. 2 white 55; mixed 52½. Oats firm; No. 2 western mixed 36½@37.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, March 11—Coffee—Rio 12½@14c; old government Java 25c. Sugars—Steady; standard A 8¼; granulated 8½; white extra C 8; New Orleans sugars, yellow clarified 8; N. O. white 8½. Molasses—Black strap, 22@23 in barrels. Syrup—New Orleans choice 50; prime 45; fair 35@40. Teas—Black 40@60; green 40@60; nutmegs 80; cloves 25; allspice 10; cinnamon 25; saigon 50; African ginger 10; mace 80; pepper 18. Crackers—milk 7½c; Boston butter 8c; pearl oyster 7½c; X soda 5½c; XX do. 5¾c; XXX do. 6. Candy—Assorted stick 10½c. Mackerel—No. 3 bbls $9.95; ½ bbls $5.25; do. $4.25; kits 70c; No. 2 ½ bbls, L.W., $6.00; kits 90; No. 1 ½ bbls, L.W., $6.50; kits $1.00. Soap—$2.50@$7.00 ⅌ 100 cakes. Candles—Full weight 15½. Matches—100 per box $2.00; 200 $4.00; 300 $6.00. Soda in kegs, 4½c; in boxes 5¾. Rice—6@7c.

NEW YORK, March 11—Coffee, spot fair; Rio dull at 12½; No. 7 Rio spot 10 90; March 10.55. Sugar dull; Demarara 6⅝; centrifugal 6 9-16; fair to good refining 5⅝@5¾; refined dull; C 5⅝@5¾; extra C 5⅞@6⅛; white extra C 6¼@6⅜; yellow 5⅜@5½; off A 6⅛@6¼; mould A 7⅛@7¼; standard A 7@7⅛; confectioners A 7 1-16; cut loaf 7⅞; crushed 7⅞; powdered 7 11-16@7⅞; granulated 7⅜; Cubes 7¾. Molasses unchanged; 50 test 25; New Orleans 35@56; Porto Rico, 30@55. Rice firm; domestic 4¾@7.

BALTIMORE, March 11—Coffee dull and weak; Rio cargoes ordinary to fair 11½@12¾. Sugar quiet; A soft 7⅛.

CINCINNATI, March 11—Sugar steady; hards refined 7⅞@8½; New Orleans 5½@6¼.

CHICAGO, March 11—Sugar, standard A 7⅝; cut loaf 8½@9; granulated 8¼.

Provisions.

NEW YORK, March 11—Pork firm and more active; old mess spot $17.50@$17 55. Middles nominal; long clear 9¾. Lard opened barely steady but afterwards advanced 8@10 points, closing firm; prime steam spot 9 60@9.62½; March 9.60.

LOUISVILLE, March 11—Provisions strong; new mess pork $18.00. Bulk meats, shoulders 7; clear ribs 9.35; clear sides 9.85. Bacon, shoulders 7¾; clear ribs 9¾; clear sides 10⅜; hams, sugar-cured 13@13½. Lard, steam leaf 11.

BALTIMORE, March 11—Provisions easy and dull. Mess pork, old $18.00; new $19.00. Bulk meats, shoulders and clear rib sides packed 8@10½. Bacon, shoulders 8¾; clear rib sides 11; hams 14½@15. Lard, refined 10¼.

CINCINNATI, March 11—Pork steady; mess $17.50@$17.75. Lard dull and nominal; prime steam 9.20. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 7; short rib 9¼. Bacon steady; shoulders 8; short ribs 10⅛; clear 10½.

CHICAGO, March 11—Pork opened 12½@15c lower, rallied 30@35c and closed steady; cash $17.92@$17.95; March $17 92½. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 7¼; short rib 9.25; short clear 9.85.

ATLANTA, March 11—Steady; clear rib sides 10c Sugar-cured hams 14½c. Lard—Tierces, refined, 10½c.

ST. LOUIS, March 11—Provisions firm but dull.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, March 11—Lime—Market firm but steady. In car load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, $1.00; less than car-loads $1.10; Rosendale cement $2.50 ⅌ bbl or 300lbs neat; Louisville cement, car-load lots $1.75; less than car-load $1.25@$2.50; Portland cement, car-load lots $4.75; less than car-load $5.00; Howard cement car lots $1.35; do. retail $1.75; plaster-of-paris ("calcined,") car-load lots, $2.50; in smaller quantities $2.75@$3.00; land plaster ("new fertilizer") car-load lots $2.50 ⅌ bbl; less than car-load $2.75@$3.00; marble dust in lots $3.00@$4.00 ⅌ bbl.

ATLANTA, March 11—Hay—Scarce, firm and in better demand; fancy timothy, car lots $19.00; dray lots $22.00. choice, car lots, $18 50; dray lots $21.00; prime, car lots $17.00; dray lots $20.00; Tennessee, car lots, $17.50; dray lots $19.50; clover, car lots $16.00; dray lots $18.50.

ATLANTA, March 11—Paper—Trade is active; prices steady. Manilla No. 1 10@12c ⅌ lb; No. 2 7½@8c ⅌ lb; No. 3 6½@7c ⅌ lb, good wrapping 4@6c ⅌ lb; straw 3½@3¾c ⅌ lb; burlap bags, 2 bushels, 8¾@9½c; second-hand 5@7½c; bran bags 11½@14½c.

ATLANTA, March 11—Leather—The market for boots, shoes and leather is quiet with prices unchanged; damaged No. 1, 25; do. No. 2, 22@24; good stamp 28; medium good stamp 27; L. W. good stamp 26; whiteoak sole 38@42; harness 25@40.

ATLANTA, March 11—Peas—Stock dull at 85c, car lots.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, March 11—The Drover's Journal reports: Hogs, receipts 13,000; shipments 600; weak and lower; rough packing 6.35@6.80; packing and shipping 6.85@7.45; light 6.00@6.70; skips 4.00@6.00. Cattle, receipts 4,200; shipments 1,800; strong and firmer; exports 6.50@7.00; good to choice shipping steers 5.90@6.40; common to medium 5.5@5.80; corn fed Texans 5 25@6.00. Sheep, receipts 6,000; shipments 120; active but weak and 15c lower; inferior to fair 3.00@4.25; medium to good 4.00@5.00; choice to extra 5.00@6.50.

ATLANTA, March 11—The market is amply supplied with mules and horses, but for the past few days the demand has been very poor and sales meagre. We note no change in prices, though there is a tendency to lower prices; we quote good medium mules 14 to 14½ hands $95@$115; 15 to 15½ hands $125@$135; 16 hands $145@$160. Good horses in fair demand with supply moderate; plug horses range in price from $30@$90; good medium $125@$165.

CINCINNATI, March 11—Hogs, common and light $5.60@$7.00; packing and butchers $6.60@$7.40.

Wines, Liquor, Etc.

ATLANTA, March 11—Market steady. Corn whisky, rectified, $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum rectified $1 25@$1.75; New England $1.75@$2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $3.50@$4.50; gin, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$3.00; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

BALTIMORE, March 11—Whisky quiet and steady at $1.19@1.19½.

CINCINNATI, March 11—Whisky active at $1.15.

LOUISVILLE, March 11—Whisky quiet at 1.18.

CHICAGO, March 11—Whisky steady at $1.16.

ST. LOUIS, March 11—Whisky steady at $1.16.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, March 11—Eggs—14@15. Butter—There is a better demand for good butter; Jersey 35c; creamery 30@32c; fancy Tennesse 25c; choice 20@25; low grades dull. Live Poultry—Chickens 16@22c; hens 27@30c; cock 20@22c; geese 40@45c; turkeys 25@27½c; turkeys 11c. Dressed Poultry—Chickens 12½c; turkeys 15@16c; ducks 12½@14c; geese 10c. Game—None. Turnips 75@80c ⅌ bushel. Irish Potatoes—$2.00@$2.25 ⅌ barrel. Sweet Potatoes—None. Dried Fruit—Apples, unpeeled 4½c; unpeeled peaches 4½c; peeled 10@12½c. Wax—16@28c. Honey—Strained 11@12½c; in the comb 15c; dull. Onions—Yellow Denvers $3.00@$3 50. Cabbage—4½@5c. Feathers—Dull; choice 50@55; prime 45@50. Cheese—Selected cream 14½. Peanuts 6@9c.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, March 11—Apples—$4.50@$5.50 ⅌ barrel. Lemons—$2.75@$3.50 ⅌ box. Oranges—$2.75 ⅌ box. Coccoanuts—5. Pineapples—None on the market. Bananas—$1.25@$1.75 ⅌ bunch. Figs—18@20c. Raisins—New ⅌ box $3.00; new London $3.25; ½ box $1.75; ¼ box 90c. Currants—7½@8c. Cranberries—None on market. California Pears—None. Citron—26@28c. Almonds—20c. Pecans—11c. Brazils—16c. Filberts—15@16c. Walnuts—16c. Peanuts—Firm; Tennessee 7@7½c; North Carolina 8c; Virginia 11½c; roasted 1½c ⅌ lb extra.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, March 11—Turpentine dull at 33; rosin dull; strained $1 20; good strained $1.25; tar firm at $1.46; crude turpentine steady; hard $1.25; yellow dip and virgin $2.25.

SAVANNAH, March 11—Turpentine dull at 33; sales of 400 barrels at 32½; rosin dull; strained and good strained $1.20; sales 2,100 barrels.

CHARLESTON, March 11—Spirits turpentine quiet at 32½; rosin easy; strained and good strained $1.25

NEW YORK, March 11—Rosin firm at $1.48@$1.50; turpentine steady at 36

NOTICE.

RAILROAD CONTRACTORS

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL THE 9th day of April next, 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of the undersigned in Buena Vista, Marion county, Georgia, for the construction of the

BUENA VISTA RAILROAD

From Buena Vista to Andersonville, a distance of 26 miles. Bids will be received separately or for all of the following classifications:
1st. Clearing, grubbing and grading.
2d. Trestling, cattle guards and road crossings.
3d. Crossties.
4th. Track laying.
The right to withdraw fourth classification reserved.
Work will be divided into five-mile sections, and bids will be received for a section or for the whole work. Bids will be opened at time and place named. Right to reject all bids reserved. The rights of parties taking stock in ties will be protected. Bidders for cross ties will state whether hewed or sawad.
Work to be complete on or about 1st of September next.
Bidders will give address of referees.
JAMES M. LOWE,
President Buena Vista railroad.
Buena Vista. Ga., March 5, 1884. su we

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Commissioners of Streets and Sewers, until 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, April 2d, 1884, for furnishing all the materials, and building the sewers for the year 1884 of brick, stone and vitrified pipe.
Plans, specifications and blank forms will be furnished upon application at the City Engineer's office and no proposal will be received unless written upon such blank.
The commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids. su&we

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WINES,
DISTILLED AND MALT LIQUORS,
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Just now receiving Seed Irish Potatoes, Onion Sets, English Peas, and other Garden and Field Seeds. Prices as low as the lowest. Terms Cash.
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Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 6, 1884.

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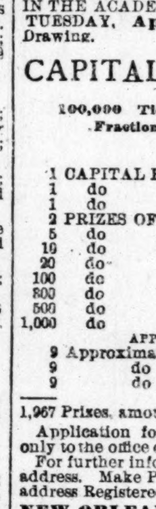
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CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000
100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.
LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE	$75,000
1	do do	25,000
1	do do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF $6000	12,000
5	do 2000	10,000
10	do 1000	10,000
20	do 500	10,000
100	do 200	20,000
300	do 100	30,000
500	do 50	25,000
1,000	do 25	25,000
	APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
9	Approximation Prizes of $750	6,750
9	do do 500	4,500
9	do do 250	2,250
1,967	Prizes, amounting to	$265,500

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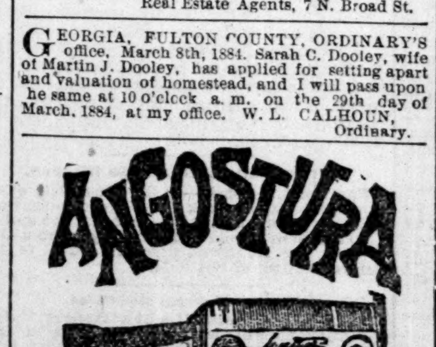
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FOR SALE—ON TUESDAY, APRIL 1ST, 1884, at 3 o'clock p. m. we will sell at auction upon the premises, a neat 3 room cottage, No. 150, north side Filmore street; lot 31 feet front and 200 feet deep, in fourth ward and land lot 52, known as Mrs C E Brannan's property. It joins C K Maddox and Longley & Robinson. Here is a rare opportunity to buy a bargain. Meet us on the ground.
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Real Estate Agents, 7 N. Broad St.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S office, March 8th, 1884. Sarah C. Dooley, wife of Martin J. Dooley, has applied for setting apart and valuation of homestead, and I will pass upon the same at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 29th day of March, 1884, at my office. W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.



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THROUGH THE CITY.

GLIMPSE OF CURRENT EVENTS IN ATLANTA.

The Day's Doings in Public Offices—The Record of the Courts, the Railroads and the Hotels—Real Estate Operations—Gossip of All Kinds—Items of General Interest, Etc.

The colored brother, is again in his glory. The election season is upon us.

A mysterious suit was filed last night which may or may not bear printing hereafter.

Bishop Beckwith will officiate at St. Luke's at four o'clock this evening

The recorder's court was well attended yesterday morning, and the fines amounted to about sixty dollars.

The bootblack is always up with the times. One was heard yesterday to threaten to "bore an artesian well" through another's cranium.

Trinity church centinary service 7:30 p. m. Brief addresses, recitations, songs and social re-union—programme promises a rich feast. All the congregation invited to be present.

Night before last a thief entered Harris' store on Marietta street, and while the clerks were engaged with customers stole a box containing half a dozen pairs of shoes and also a bolt of domestic.

Charley Foster was arrested yesterday upon a warrant charging him with larceny. The complainant was Mr. T. W. Good, who avers that the prisoner stole a quantity of coal from his yard on Mitchell street.

Mr. W. B. Lowe and Mr. Lewis Gohlstein have purchased the vacant lot on Peachtree street opposite the residence of Mr. W. A. Hembill and will build at once residences for themselves. The lot has a frontage of one hundred and thirty feet.

The undertakers are very loud in their complaints of the present condition of Hunter street from the intersection of Butler street to the cemetery. It was stated by a prominent undertaker yesterday that there was positive danger in carrying a corpse out this street to the cemetery. A funeral procession Saturday was stopped by the breaking of stout harness three times. One day last week a hearse was broken by the immense strain of pulling through the mud that lies so thick on this favorite route to the city of the dead. The objections to Decatur street are many, the principal one of which is the liability of a funeral procession to being stopped by the street cars and passing wagons, which are numerous on this street as it is one of the main thoroughfares of the trade conducted in the city.

THE RAGING CANAL.

A Letter From General W. T. Sherman in Reference to the Feasibility of the Scheme.

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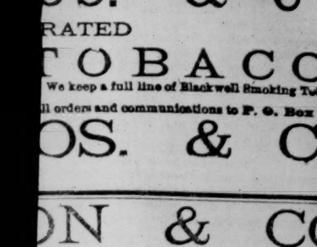
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THROUGH THE CITY.

A GLIMPSE OF CURRENT EVENTS IN ATLANTA.

The Day's Doings in Public Offices—The Record of the Courts, the Railroads and the Hotels—Real Estate Operations—Gossip of All Kinds—Items of General Interest, Etc.

The colored brother, is again in his glory. The election season is upon us.

A mysterious suit was filed last night which may or may not bear printing hereafter.

Bishop Beckwith will officiate at St. Luke's at four o'clock this evening

The recorder's court was well attended yesterday morning, and the fines amounted to about sixty dollars.

The bootblack is always up with the times. One was heard yesterday to threaten to "bore an artesian well" through another's cranium.

Trinity church centinary service 7:30 p. m. Brief addresses, recitations, songs and social re-union—programme promises a rich feast. All the congregation invited to be present.

Night before last a thief entered Harris' store on Marietta street, and while the clerks were engaged with customers stole a box containing half a dozen pairs of shoes and also a bolt of domestic.

Charley Foster wes arrested yesterday upon a warrant charging him with larceny. The complainant was Mr. T. W. Good, who avers that the prisoner stole a quantity of coal from his yard on Mitchell street.

Mr. W. B. Lowe and Mr. Lewis Gohlstein have purchased the vacant lot on Peachtree street opposite the residence of Mr. W. A. Hemhill and will build at once residences for themselves. The lot has a frontage of one hundred and thirty feet.

The undertakers are very loud in their complaints of the present condition of Hunter street from the intersection of Butler street to the cemetery. It was stated by a prominent undertaker yesterday that there was positive danger in carrying a corpse out this street to the cemetery. A funeral procession Saturday was stopped by the breaking of stout harness three times. One day last week a hearse was broken by the immense strain of pulling through the mud that lies so thick on this favorite route to the city of the dead. The objections to Decatur street are many, the principal one of which is the liability of a funeral procession to being stopped by the street cars and passing wagons, which are numerous on this street as it is one of the main thoroughfares of the trade conducted in the city.

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"What do you think of the chances of the scheme."

"I think that the chances are good now that they have taken hold of it. I had a talk with Congressman Hammond when the troops were about to be ordered from Barrancas, and urged him to have them brought here. He did not think much of the matter, but I see that he has taken hold of the question now with a lively interest. If the Georgia delegation will pull together I have strong hope that Atlanta could be made an important post. I think that they could have carried it through last year if they had made the proper effort."

"What would such a post do for Atlanta?"

"Why, the troops stationed here would cause the spending of large amounts of money in Atlanta—hundreds of thousands of dollars. The whole garrison would spend all the pay they receive right here. Then there would be large purchases made for other points, it being a central point and a prominent quartermaster stationed here."

"You know of the points looked at, about where would the barracks probably be located?"

"It would not be right for me to give the exact locations, but I can say that the barracks would probably be about three miles from the city."

"Does Atlanta have any special advantages?"

"Atlanta is the most available place, as she is high, dry and healthful. The soldiers cannot be kept at the coast barracks during the summer, and such a place as is proposed for Atlanta is an absolute necessity. The army officers fully realize Atlanta's advantages and men and officers are anxious to come."

FLOUR & SYRUP.

HAVING sold over five hundred barrels syrup bought in January, our junior partner is now in New Orleans buying another supply, which we will sell surprisingly cheap, as these goods have declined again. We still have two thousand barrels of flour, which we purchased before the advance, and will continue to sell it cheap

H. A. FULLER & SON.

WHOSE HUSBAND AM I?

That is the Question Which is Now Greatly Perplexing T. D. May.

Is he a bigamist?

That is the question which is now agitating Captains Crim and Couch of the Atlanta police force.

Early yesterday morning Captain Crim received a telegram from Columbus, Georgia, asking for the arrest of T. D. May. The telegram was signed by George Mossman and asserted that May was a bigamist. Immediately after receiving the message Captain Crim secured the aid of Captain Couch and began searching for May. The dispatch contained a good description of the alleged bigamist, and by ten o'clock the captains succeeded in locating him in Mercer's saloon, where they subsequently found and arrested him. When the captains approached May and informed him that they wanted him he smiled and said:

"I am not surprised at all. In fact I was rather expecting you."

This speech the captains construed into an acknowledgement of May's guilt and as soon as he could remove his white apron—for he was standing behind Mercer's counter dealing out drinks as they were paid—and put on his coat he was conducted to the city prison where he was given a seat in cell No. 1. May has been in Atlanta for several months past, and the matrimonial knot which indicates bigamy was tied in this city on the evening of the last day of December, 1883. May is about thirty-two or three years of age, and is a small, neat looking fellow. He is of German descent, and is fond of life and its pleasures. In 1876 he was living in Lee county, Ala., where he became acquainted with a Miss Mossman, daughter of Geo. Mossman, a merchant and a planter. The young lady was charming in manner and disposition, and soon captivated May. May, in turn, was quite prepossessing and was a general favorite with the ladies and soon fell a victim to Miss Mossman's charms. The engagement was a brief one and when the marriage was consummated those present little dreamed of the consequence. May is an industrious fellow and went to work with a will the day after marrying Miss Mossman, but only a few months were necessary to demonstrate the fact that he and his wife could not live together happily. Their characters were freighted with warlike feelings and their quarrels were daily. Finally they separated and the young lady returned to her father's home, while May left the place so full of sad recollection. For two or three years he traveled about trying to forget his troubles in the search for pleasure. In the early part of last fall he reached Atlanta, and being an expert mixologist soon secured a position in Mercer's saloon. He was faithful and honest, and before the first month of his engagement had passed he had won a number of friends, among whom were several young ladies. One of the young ladies proved to be his affinity. She was Miss Pinkie Chamberlin, daughter of Mr. Chamberlin, the grocer at the corner of Marietta and Foundry streets. Miss Chamberlin was quite a belle and May succumbed to her charms, but when he awoke to a realization of it it was only to recall the fact that he was a married man. His misery then was beyond description, and after many unhappy days and restless nights he sought an attorney to whom he laid bare his heart and life and of whom he asked advice. The attorney advised him to secure a divorce from his wife and then marry the young lady to whom he was so devoted and who was so badly gone on him. May at once secured the attorney and after paying him a fee went away feeling happier than he had felt since meeting Miss Chamberlin. This was sometime during the month of November and immediately after beginning the action for divorce, May made known all things to Miss Chamberlin. In his communication with that lady he reserved nothing, but making a full breast threw himself upon her love for him. He then told the young lady's father all, and asked for the hand of his daughter. Mr. Chamberlin made an inquiry into May's habits, and finding him truthful and honest, consented to the marriage, which came off on the night of December 31st, 1883. Soon after the wedding Mr. and Mrs. May went to housekeeping. Mrs. May made as good a helpmate as she did a society lady, and for the first time in his life May found himself happy and satisfied. But their dream of bliss was destined to be one of short duration, and yesterday the awakening came. May's first wife made no effort to recover or find him from the time of their separation until since his marriage with Miss Chamberlin. Of this marriage she in some way ascertained as is evidenced by the telegram received by Captain Crim yesterday.

May's arrest was a source of great dissatisfaction to his friends yesterday, and during the morning a large number visited him in his cell. Mr. Chamberlin, his second wife's father, was among the visitors and in a short while he employed Mr. Findley and Mr. Gray, attorneys, to swear out a habeas corpus writ. The writ was returnable before Judge Calhoun at four o'clock in the afternoon, and at that hour the prisoner appeared in the court room. Chief Connolly exhibited the telegram upon which the arrest was made and stated that he had wired Mr. Mossman and stated that he had wired Mr. Mossman to come to Atlanta at once. Mr. Findley for the prisoner asserted that the telegram was not definite enough to induce May's detention in the absence of a warrant. Judge Calhoun disposed of the question by remanding the prisoner to the custody of the chief with instruction to that officer to detain him until 3 o'clock this afternoon, and to release him then if the complainant did not reach Atlanta and show better cause why he should be detained.

May takes his imprisonment easy, but his wife is heart-broken. Yesterday he said to a CONSTITUTION reporter:

"I never could have lived with her. She abused me and her father and brother threatened to kill me. My life was a hell."

"But why didn't you get a divorce first?"

"Well, my attorney told me 'twas all right, to go ahead, and I supposed 'twas as he said."

May was taken back to the city prison where spent the night. The officers look for his father-in-law No. 1 to-day when the question of whose husband am I will be settled.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, GA., March 11, 1884.—List of circuits showing the number of cases remaining undisposed of:

Flint Circuit	6	Ocmulgee Circuit	12
Coweta Circuit	5	Brunswick Circuit	6
Rome Circuit	8	Eastern Circuit	4
Cherokee Circuit	17	Northern Circuit	11
Augusta Circuit	7	Atlanta Circuit	25
Middle Circuit	9		

FLINT CIRCUIT.

No. 7. Stafford vs. Hightower. Withdrawn. No. 15. Harris vs. state. Malicious mischief, from Henry. Argued. M. V. McKibben; T. B. Cabaniss, for plaintiff in error. E Womack, solicitor general, for the state. No. 20. Ensign vs. Sharp. Complaint, from Monroe. Argued. T. B. Cabaniss; A. D. Hammond, for plaintiff in error. Berner & Turner, for defendant. No. 1. Thomason vs. Phillips. Equity, from Rockdale. Argued, J. N. Glenn; A. C. McCalla, for plaintiff in error. George W. Gleaton, for defendant. No. 2. Doval vs. state. Murder, from Spalding. J. S. Boynton, for plaintiff in error. E. Womack solicitor general, for the state. Pending argument of Mr. Womack, court adjourned to 9:30 a. m. to-morrow.

SUITS FILED.

Yesterday being return day for the spring term of the superior court, an unusual number of suits were filed. The following is a list:

Lee Miller vs Thomas Richter & Co.; appeal; E Y Clarke vs H H Dickson, appeal; Charles Johnson vs city, appeal; Mrs R E Gardner vs A F Sanner, appeal; Pinkney Ratterree vs Central railroad, damages; Sallie M Barton vs Caleb J Barton, divorce; John M Holbrook vs James M Tiller, trespass; Connell & Hudson vs R A Villard, attachment; Patapsco guano company vs J S Baisden, complaint; John R King et al vs Frank E Block et al ejectment; Thomas W Leach vs Mary L Leach, divorce; Bernhart Truman and Emanuel Loveman vs L B Davis, complaint for land; Union Stock Yards company vs McIntyre & Bro. complaint; William J Bridwell et al vs E W Adair et al; Georgia Smith vs Newton P Smith, divorce; John R King et al vs T P Reynolds et al, ejectment; Mary B Rasbury vs John Gibson, complaint for land; same against Anna Speer; W C Smith vs L P M Mills trustee, ejectment; George Hocker vs McCalla Bros. complaint; C E Boynton et al trustee vs city, trespass; Lewis & Treadwell vs Venable & Hoyt, assumsit; Douglas & Summerville vs Kenner, Tibbs & Eskin, complaint; John F Irby vs Cicero L Walker, complaint; John Wannamaker vs J W Ryckman, complaint; Milburn Wagon company vs Cheshire & McCulloch, complaint; Charles C Mathews vs Kate Mathews, divorce; George Shropshire vs Eva Shropshire, divorce; L C Shelpert vs Rachel and Thomas Francis, damages; John R King et al vs Walter J Tucker, ejectment; same vs Thomas J Hines; same vs Thomas A Gramling; George C Howe vs W E and C W McCalla; Mary E Lanier vs Joseph H Lanier, divorce; J J Kennedy vs Allen & Johnson, attachment; Mrs P C Gilmer vs city, damages; L R Ray et al vs John G Martin, complaint for land; Robert Bird vs Central railroad company, damages; Samuel F Parrot, receiver, etc vs city, complaint; John J Flowers vs John Mabin et al, complaint; Hill & Thompson, assignees, etc, vs L H Beck, executor of V R Tommey, complaint; Lizzie H Robinson vs J M Latham, ejectment; same vs W P Inman and Mrs M P Kiser, ejectment; same vs Charles E Robinson, ejectment; Stephen Gardner vs Central railroad company, damages; Mrs Annie P Stewart vs Swift Specific company and J W Rankin, damages; W C Bellamy vs the Swift Specific company and J W Rankin, damages; American Furniture company vs John Neal & Co, complaint; C Aultman & Co vs Perkins Bros, complaint; L C and W F Crow & Co vs John Neal & Co complaint; Wood Taber and Moses vs W S Withers, complaint; John E Smith vs Mary Smith, divorce; H W Hammock et al, executor, etc, vs John W Rosser et al, complaint; Martha R Akerman vs Edward Van Winkle, complaint; McCoombs & Meakin vs Mabin & Terry, complaint; L S Friedberger & Co vs Shuttles Bros, complaint; Susanna Potts vs James S Boyd, damages; W Wheeler vs B H Broomhead, damages; John Glenn, trustee, vs McDaniel & Strong, complaint; same vs W H Turner, complaint; same vs A J McBride, surviving partner, etc, complaint; same vs Orme & Farrar, complaint; same vs Henry L Wilson, complaint; same vs James Ormond, complaint; same vs James T Alexander, complaint; same vs Robert L Crawley, complaint; same vs H T Phillips, complaint; same vs Aquilla J Orme, complaint; same vs Wm McNaught; same vs Mrs R U Farrar and R M Farrar, agent, complaint. Same vs W Rhode Hill, surviving partner, complaint. Same vs Thomas Scrutchins. H Lynch vs Hestor Beavers et al, ejectment. Mary A Fry vs W H Cawhorn, complaint for land. Same vs T M Murray, complaint for land. J K McDaniel vs Elizabeth C Maxwell, guardian, complaint. Holmes Sells vs East Tennessee railroad, ejectment. Henry T Roffe et al vs Beverly Roper, damages. Mrs A Z Powell vs Mrs A C Seifert and A E Seifert, damages. Wm Jennings and —— Smith vs Zach Castleberry and Clem Harris, complaint for land.

THE MORE IMPORTANT ONES.

Several of these suits are deserving of more than a passing mention. Two of the most interesting are against the Swift Specific company, one for $25,000 and the other for $10,000 damages. Dr. W. C. Bellamy sues for the former amount and Mrs. Annie P. Stewart sues for $10,000. The alleged damage consisted in the publication of a certain advertisement by the Swift Specific company, going to show that the specific had effected a most wonderful cure of hydrophobia in Mrs. Stewart. Mrs. Stewart, so said the advertisement, was bitten by a cat and developed a strange disease. She would, it was said, "get down on the floor and crawl around and endeavor to catch rats. Then she would purr, mew and do a great many things suggestive of the cat." At last, said the advertisement Dr Bellamy recommended S S S, which was taken and a wonderful cure effected. The plaintiffs say the whole thing was false and Dr Bellamy brings suit for $25,000 for his damaged name and Mrs Stewart brings a suit for $10,000 for like injury to her. The trial will excite much interest.

Mrs G J Barton, wife of the young lawyer who was convicted of perjury and sent up for four years sues her husband for divorce on account of his wicked ways.

The case of Wheeler, vs Broomhead is a suit for $15,000 for damages sustained by the plaintiff on account of the falling of a wall at 17 and 19 Alabama street.

Henry Roffe and his wife sue Beverly Roper for $10,000 damages on account of their troubles heretofore reported in THE CONSTITUTION.

The suits filed by John Glenn against various parties are against the stockholders of the old national express and transportation company. That matter has also been fully commented on in THE CONSTITUTION.

DISTRICT COURT.

In the district court yesterday Judge McCay presiding the following matters were disposed of: Green Gray, distilling etc., plea of guilty and sentence of three months, $200 and costs. J. N. Bateman and Fulton Colville were admitted to practice in both courts. W. W. Cochran distilling and working in an illicit distillery. Verdict not guilty.

CIRCUIT COURT.

In the United States circuit court yesterday the following cases were disposed of: Thomas Gorsage, removing and concealing; plea guilty and sentence of three months, $200 and cost. S B Lowe vs The Ensign Iron works, E W Holland, W H Patterson, et al., case in equity; bill for relief. Order appointing Richard H Clark, special master. Zacharian Brand, distilling and working; verdict of guilty and sentence reserved.

COURT CURRENCY.

Maria Monroe, a negro woman, was before Justice Tanner yesterday, charged with trespassing on the property of the Georgia Pacific railroad company. She was bound over in the sum of $25.

W. D. Cochran, of Cobb county, appeared before United States commissioner yesterday, charged with intimidating a witness. On motion of defendant the case was continued until 14th inst.

Thomas Brooks, an old man, was before Commissioner W. C. Smith yesterday, charged with removing illicit distilled spirits. He was placed under a bond of $200 for his appearance at the federal court.

General Gartrell has been retained as one of counsel in the Green murder case to be tried in Augusta next month.

Judge Strong, clerk of the superior court, is wrestling with a caligraph.

Card from Maddox, Rucker & Co.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Soon after we commenced the cotton factorage business in 1879 your reporter, Mr. Carter, called on us for the daily quotations of our cotton market to publish in your paper, and has called on us for quotations every day since. We have invariably given him the prices we sold at that day. When we commenced to furnish these quotations the receipts of Atlanta was that year 107,000 bales and this year will be about 150,000. This great increase in receipts is largely attributable to the establishing of warehouses here and correct daily quotations in your valuable paper.

Mr. Carter called yesterday evening as usual, but we declined to furnish him with prices because we had frequent complaints that our quotations were too high. We have always met such complaints by showing where we have made sales at prices given. We, however, did not care to be annoyed about the matter any longer, especially as it was of no personal benefit to us, and possibly a disadvantage, hence we decined to furnish the quotations in future, but shall continue to give our customers correct quotations by postal cards. It is proper to remark the complaints have come from some of the buyers and not from factors or sellers.

We ask the publication of this because it has been generally known to the trade for some years past that the quotations were obtained from us, and we do not wish to be responsible for them in future.

Yours respectfully,
MADDOX, RUCKER & CO.

Catoosa Springs will be more beautiful this summer than ever before.

I have sold all the various fancy brands of Flour, know what they are, and unhesitatingly pronounce "PERFECT PASTRY" PATENT THE BEST FLOUR in the market.
C. C THORN,
Whitehall street.

By the way,
Heard, White & Co.,
Covington, Ga.,
Sends an order to-day for fifty barrels of the "Perfect Pastry."

Wm. Lafferty:
Athens, Ga.:
Takes another fifty barrels.

People down that way are remarkable for their good taste.

Trinity Church.

Special service every afternoon for Sunday-school at 4 o'clock. All teachers and scholars requested to come. The meetings held have been greatly blessed.

The famous Lea & Perrins' Sauce, "The Worcestershire." The wholesale grocers say that the demand for this sauce is greater than ever. The delicious zest which it imparts to all meats long ago brought it into great popularity, and it is in use all over the civilized world.

Medical men say that it is not only very palatable, but is also the most wholesome sauce that is made.—New York Sun.

Leading physicians prescribe the only Budweiser for delicate females.

A. P. Stewart & Co.,

Has secured the exclusive agency for the sale of the celebrated Sleeman gas saving governors. These machines will make a positive saving of 15 to 40 per cent on gas bills. Thousands of these governors are now in use through the east by such firms as Pottier & Stymes manufacturing company, R. H Macy & Co, DeGraaf & Taylor, F Alexander & Son, Harry Irvin's theater, Turn hall, Casino building, Metropolitan opera house and 1,500 others in the city of New York; United States mint, mayor's office, City hall, Philadelphia Enquirer, Evening Telegraph, North American, Sharpless & Co, of Philadelphia, and hundreds of others.

Thousands of other references can be given if necessary. This is an article every gas consumer needs; stops all blowing burners, gives a regular, steady flame and reduces the gas bill from 15 to 40 per cent.

The National Gas Saving Co.—Gents: We have used several of your Sleeman gas governors for three years. They save us 33 per cent and we can recommend them in the highest terms.

Yours truly,
POTTIER & STYMES M'F'G. CO.
AUGUSTA POTTIER, Proprietor.

Can be seen in operation at
A. P. STEWART & Co.
tf 9 Whitehall street.

The genuine Budweiser is brewed of imported Barley and Bohemian Hops.

We have had a thousand and one applications recently for desirable vacant lots. We will offer you choice of sixty to-day, beginning at two p. m. Rice & Wilson.

The temperance people indorse the Budweiser Beer as a healthy and invigorating beverage.

Cure for Piles.

The first symptom of Piles is an intense itching at night after getting warm. This unpleasant sensation is immediately relieved by an application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy. Piles in all forms, Itch, Salt Rheum and Ringworm can be permanently cured by the use of this great remedy. Price 50 cents. Manufactured by the Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co., Piqua, O. Sold by Sharp Bros., No. 202 Marietta street, Moran's Pharmacy, opposite National Hotel, and and A. J. Pinson.

STILSON, JEWELER,

RELIABLE GOODS, FAIR DEALING AND BOTTOM PRICES,

53 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Those who fail to attend the sale of the 60 lots on Fort and Currier streets and Forest avenue to-day will not have so good an opportunity to buy first-class property again this year. Rice & Wilson.

Recognizing the importance of having suitable facilities for attending to night work promptly, I will keep my pharmacy open until 12 o'clock and have two men in store to attend to night bell. A return bell will announce that the prescriptionist will make his appearance. Respectfully,
JOS. JACOBS,
Prop'r Jacobs' Pharmacy.
Marietta and Peachtree Sts.

The men who watch real estate sales are the ones who are making the money in Atlanta. Be on the hill when we begin to sell to-day at 2 p.m. Rice & Wilson.

Give your children Smith's Worm Oil. tf

For rent—Store room No. 14 Mitchell street. Apply at store.

Rice & Wilson will open the sale of those 60 lots to-day at 2 p. m., begining with No. 1 on the plat, corner of Forest avenue and Fort street.

Just arrived at Georgia depot a car load of fine, fresh red bananas. Parties wishing any can get them cheap. The car will leave this evening.

The man of good judgement will be on hand at 2 p. m., sharp, at the big sale on Forest avenue. Rice & Wilson.

Very Popular.

The Newton and Garrett house at Toccoa, Ga. Everything new and clean and the best for the table the market affords. No permanent boarders taken. Commercial men will find this house one of the best on the road.

The ladies favorite—Budweiser.

We have informed you all about the big sale of sixty lots. Come to the sale to-day at two p. m., and we will verify all we have said. Rice & Wilson.

P. J. Kenny is the Sole Agent for the famous original Budweiser.

Rice & Wilson will begin to sell those 60 lots at precisely 2 p. m.

ATTENTION. $25,000. | ATTENTION. $25,000.

THE WELL KNOWN FIRM OF

L. FRIEDMAN & CO.

Of New York, will sell for

TWO WEEKS ONLY

Beginning on SATURDAY, MARCH 8th,

—AT—

28 WHITEHALL ST.

—AT—

PRIVATE SALES ONLY,

An elegant stock of DIAMONDS, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

Particular attention is given to the large assorted stock of

PLATED WARE.

We will sell half dozen knives, half dozen forks, half dozen table spoons, half dozen tea spoons, one butter knife, one sugar shell for $5.

L. FRIEDMAN & CO.,
Form 277, Sixth avenue.



REQUIRES NO COOKING.

Makes Collars and Cuffs as stiff and glossy as when new.

ONE POUND

Goes as far as TWO pounds of any other starch.

UNEQUALED IN QUALITY.

Contains all the ingredients used by Laundrymen

SAMPLES FREE on application to your Grocer or send to McBRIDE & CO., Sole Agents, Atlanta, Georgia. su we fri

Weak Nervous Men



Whose debility, exhausted powers, premature decay and failure to perform life's duties properly are caused by excesses, errors of youth, etc., will find a perfect and lasting restoration to robust health and vigorous manhood in THE MARSTON BOLUS. Neither stomach dragging nor instruments. This treatment of Nervous Debility and Physical Decay is uniformly successful because based on perfect diagnosis, new and direct methods and absolute thoroughness. Full information and Treatise free. Address Consulting Physician of MARSTON REMEDY CO., 46 W. 14th St., New York.

SUFFERERS from Youthful Imprudence, causing Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Weakness. Valuable information for home cure free. Used 25 years successfully. Dr. A. G. Olin, Box 263, Chicago

Self Cure Free for Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood and Kidney Weakness. A terrific prescription of a noted specialist (new to us.) Druggists can fill it. Address DR. WARD & CO., LOUISIANA, MO.



REDUCTIONS

—THAT—

EVERYBODY CAN REALIZE

—OUR—

IMMENSE STOCK

—OF—

CLOTHING

FOR MEN AND BOYS

AT COST

ALSO UNDERWEAR.

ASTONISHING BARGAINS

Goods sent out of the city on approval.

JAMES A. ANDERSON & Co.
41 Whitehall Street.

A MEDICINE CHEST

NO HOUSEHOLD

SHOULD BE WITHOUT

THE OLD GRANDMOTHER

When called to the bedside of the little child suffering with that night fiend to children and horror to parents, CROUP, the old grandmother used to send for Mullein and make a tea and at once relieve it—made into a tea now and combined with Sweet Gum it presents in Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein a pleasant and effective cure for Croup, Whooping Cough, Cold and Consumption. Price 25c. and $1. This with Dr. Biggers' Southern Remedy, an equally efficacious remedy for Cramp, Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and children suffering from the effects of teething presents a little MEDICINE CHEST no household should be without for the speedy relief of sudden attacks of the lungs and bowels. Ask your druggists for them. Manufactured by WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga., Proprietor Taylor's Premium Cologne.

GREEN APPLES,

Eaten in the spring time, or any other season, is liable to give one a bowel trouble, which can be speedily checked by the use of Dr. Biggers' Southern Remedy, the great specific that will certainly cure cramp colic, diarrhœa, dysentery, and restore the little one gradually wasting away from the effects of teething. This, with a bottle of Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein combining the stimulating expectorant principle of the sweet gum with the demulcent healing one of the mullein, for the cure of croup, whooping cough, colds and consumption, presents a little MEDICINE CHEST no household should be without for the speedy relief of sudden and dangerous attacks of the lungs and bowels. Ask your druggist for them. Manufactured by WALTER A. TAYLOR, Proprietor Taylor's Premium Cologne, Atlanta, Ga. Cash paid for Sweet Gum

THE

ROSY BLOOM OF HEALTH

Lost by women may be

PERMANENTLY RESTORED,

VITALITY AND RENEWED

STRENGTH

Imparted to the Womb and all the parts and organs in sympathy with it—and the Menstrual Function fully restored.

"CHANGE OF LIFE"

Shorn of agonies and horrors, and the dreaded ordeal passed with comparative comfort,

ACTIVITY AND STRENTGH

Given to the entire physical system, and the Mental forces quickened and energized by the use of

"WOMAN'S BEST FRIEND,"

BRADFIELD'S

FEMALE REGULATOR.

TRY IT. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Large size $1.50, Small size 75cts. per bottle. Manufactured only by the proprietor,

J. BRADFIELD, Druggist,

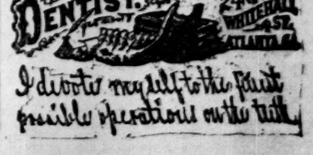
Corner Decatur and Pryor streets, Atlanta, Ga.

MEXICAN HAMMOCKS!

WHITE AND COLORED.

Standard weight and size, and for sale in lots to suit purchasers. Imported by

WINTHROP CUNNINGHAM & SONS,
45 & 47 S. Front st., Philadelphia.
jan21—tu fri



A. F. PICKERT.

THE JEWELER,

—Is closing out his stock of—

DIAMONDS

WATCHES, CLOCKS ANK JEWELRY

At New York cost to make room for the spring stock. Special Bargains in

TABLE SPOONS, TEA SPOONS & FORKS

Call and see them. A. F. PICKERT, 5 Whitehall street.

LYCETT'S ART SCHOOL

—AND—

CHINA DECORATING WORKS.

67½ Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

LESSONS IN CHINA PAINTING, OIL AND Water Color, Photo Coloring, Embroidery, etc. Firing and Gilding for amateurs a specialty. Dealers in Fine Art materials, China, etc. Write for circulars.

H. I. KIMBALL, L. B. WHEELER & CO., ARCHITTCTS, 9½ Peachtree Street.

COTTON AND WEATHER.

Cotton—Middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5⅞; New York at 10⅞; in Atlanta at 10⅛.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE SIGNAL CORPS U. S. A.
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, March 11, 10:30 P.M.

All observations taken at the same moment of time at each place named.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	WIND. Direction	Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.05	64	58	S.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
Augusta	30.14	67	...	S. F.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Galveston	29.95	67	56	N. W.	Fresh	.14	Cloudy.
Indianola	29.92	67	52	N. E.	Brisk	.(0	Fair.
Key West	30.10	75	...	S. E.	Brisk	.00	Fair.
Mobile	29.99	68	66	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Montgomery	29.99	69	6(	S.	Fresh	....	Cloudy.
New Orleans	29.97	72	67	S. W.	Fresh	.03	Cloudy.
Pensacola	30.01	67	66	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Palestine	30.07	58	34	N.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Savannah	30.16	64	...	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time of observation.							
6:31 a.m.	30.22	47	43	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
10:81 a.m.	30.21	54	48	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
2:31 p.m.	30.16	62	55	S.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
6:81 p.m.	30.09	58	56	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
10:81 p.m.	30.05	64	58	S.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.

Mean daily bar.	30.142	Maximum ther.	63.5
" " ther.	57.5	Minimum "	46.2
" " hu'y	82.7	Total rainfall	.00

The weather at other points at 7 a.m.: Augusta, temperature 50, weather cloudy; Mobile, 46, cloudy; New Orleans, 69, cloudy; Vicksburg, 70, cloudy; Cincinnati, 49 cloudy; Chicago, 45, clear; St. Louis, 58, cloudy; Omaha, 26, threatening; Palestine, 67, cloudy; Bismarck, 19, heavy snow; KeyWest, 74, clear.

Illustrated Price Lists, describing new improvements.

WATCHES

Send to J. P. STEVENS & CO., ATLANTA, GA.

PERSONAL.

Dr. J. P. Huntley, Dentist, 61 Wheat street.

Dr. A. G. Hobbs, eye, ear and throat, 14 Whitehall street. tf

Furnished rooms, with board, at 63 Washington street. tf

Miss Momie Terrell, of Aberdeen, Miss., one of the most beautiful of southern belles, is visiting Mrs. E. W. Martin, on Washington street.

LEWIS, IOWA.—Dr. M. J. Davis says: "Brown's Iron Bitters give the best of satisfaction to those who use it."

Dr Henry is the most popular mesmerist the world ever saw, See him to night in basement of new courthouse. 1t

AFTER TWO YEARS.

A Man Who Escaped From Union County Jail Arrested After a Long Absence.

Bud Hill, a wild man of the moonshine country, after successfully evading the officers for two years has at last been captured, and is now confined in Fulton county jail. Hill is one of the men who it is charged fired Stewart's barn in Fannin county and shot Stewart several years ago. The affair created a big sensation at the time, the reason for the outrage being that Stewart had informed on the illicit distillers. Several men were arrested and some have been convicted. Hill was caught by Deputy Marshal Cobb and was put in jail in Union county but escaped and made his way to Tennessee. The deputy marshal of the district in which he located became aware of his identity, and arrested him. On the order of the court Hill was then brought to Atlanta and turned over to Marshal Longstreet. He is now in Fulton county jail awaiting trial.

Amusements.

Don't fail to see Dr Henry to-night and have a good laugh. 1t

The next attraction at the opera house will be Miss Josephine Reiley and Mr. Frederick Paulding, who are booked for Monday and Tuesday evenings of next week. The plays to be presented are excellent ones, and to give a correct interpretation of the same demand a stronger company than the usual traveling combinations. From the strong criticisms of southern papers, Miss Reiley's company is unanimously spoken of as being really excellent, and the costumes rich and tasty. The play for the opening night will be Shakspeare's Twelfth Night. A special matinee will be given for the benefit of ladies on Tuesday afternoon, when Romeo and Juliet is announced. This is we believe Mr. Paulding's strongest roll. Pygmalion and Galatea will be produced on Tuesday evening.

Come out to-night and hear Dr Henry. 1t

DISTRESSING SPECTACLE.

Professor Wm. L. Hensler Found in an Unconscious Condition in His Room.

The majority of Atlanta music loving people know Professor Wm. L. Hensler.

The professor has taught scores of Atlanta ladies the scale and has imparted to them the knowledge of that accomplishment which they exercise so well but the probabilities are that he has given his last lesson and will touch the key no more in this world. For the past ten years Professor Hensler has been occupying a room in the old library building on Broad street. He is alone in the world and his comings and goings interest or molest no one. He has no one to grow anxious when he remains away long and no one to smile happily when he comes again. The professor's life has been of this semi-hermit character for some time past, and it is in all probability due to his inability to hold converse with mankind that he has abandoned their associations. Years ago he was afflicted with the nasal catarrh, and in order to prolong his life the physicians inserted a tube in his throat through the windpipe. Through this he has since drawn the breath of life. The removal of this tube is accompanied by a strangling sensation, and twice the professor has almost died because of the accidental removal of the tube.

But like all men who refrain from associating with their fellow men, the professor still clings to a few friends, among whom is Mr. Cross, who clerks for Bridges the coal man. The professor has been in the habit of visiting Mr. Cross every day, but yesterday he failed to put in an appearance, and this extremely unusual occurrence aroused Mr Cross's fears. About dark he secured Officer Clark and went to the professor's room for the purpose of investigating. The officer looked over the door and saw the professor lying flat upon the floor. He at once presumed that he was dead and broke open the door, but as soon as he entered the room the labored breathing declared the presence of life.

The professor was attired only in his underclothing and was unable to help himself. The pool of froth which had accumulated about his face was almost enough to have drowned him. His room was in good order and the bed showed plainly that it had been recently occupied. There was some morphine upon the table, and those present attributed his condition to that drug. A physician was hurriedly sent for. He caused the professor to be placed on his bed, but was unable to tell what was the matter with him. He stated that he would probably die during the night, but added that his death was not absolutely certain, and that he might recover. The professor had evidently battled hard against death. When found he was lying face downward, and the terrible bruises about the left cheek showed how his head had repeatedly fallen heavily upon the floor when he essayed to get up. The last seen of the professor was Monday evening about 8 o'clock. No one knows how long he had been on the floor suffering tortures.

Colored Politicians Rowing.

In the police court yesterday morning James Parker and John Wimberly, two colored employes at the postoffice, were tried upon the charge of disorderly conduct and quarreling, to the disturbance of citizens.

The difficulty which gave rise to the trial occurred last Saturday on Forsyth street in front of the postoffice. Parker and Wimberly are both expert ward politicians, but they belong to different factions. Friday night Parker went to a fourth ward meeting during which Wimberly was discussed. The next day Wimberly asked Parker about it and the quarrel ensued. Parker finally tired of the quarrel and a fight ensued in which he came off victor. When the trial was called yesterday morning J. C. Jenkins, assistant district attorney, appeared for Parker, while Wimberly argued his own case. The evidence was worked for all it was worth, and the case disposed of by discharging Parker and imposing a fine of $5 75 upon Wimberly.

Those desirous of attending the sale of 60 lots to-day can go out by either car line; Peachtree or Jackson street. Rice & Wilson.

Dr. Henry can mesmerise a grown person n two minutes. 1t

ARTESIAN WELLS.

Short Talks as to the Advisability of the Proposed Scheme to Get Water.

The boring of an artesian well in Atlanta as an experiment was very generally commented on yesterday as soon as the article in THE CONSTITUTION was read. A prominent physician said:

"There is no doubt of one thing and that is that the well water in the centre of the city is impure and the same may be said of the hollows in various parts of the city. On the ridges the water is as good as you can expect to find in any city, but in the lower places between the hills and toward the branches the people are absolutely suffering from the lack of good water."

Dr. H. H. Tucker said:

"The experiment is well worth trying. The city is able and the need is upon us. If it is a success the money will come back to us many times over. We should take the chances."

Mayor Goodwin said:

"I have not talked with any members of the council but for my own part I am willing to see the experiment tried. It would be a good thing if we could get it through all right and I guess we might make the trial. I think it is at least worth an effort."

Bring your children to see Dr. Henry to-night. 1t

Lots that are sold to-day are bound to increase in value. Be on the ground at 2 p. m. Sale opens on Forest Avenue. Rice & Wilson.

Have a good laugh by hearing Dr. Henry to-night. 1t

There are about thirteen acres included in the sale of 60 lots to day. This is an unusually large sub-division. Be there at 2 p. m. if you want a lot. Rice & Wilson.

One of the city policemen were mesmerised by Dr. Henry last night and the experiments on him were simply wonderful. Don't fail to go to-night. 1t

When you read this, pocket the Constitution to remind you of the sale of sixty fine lots, beginning at 2 p. m. to-day with lot No. 1 on Forest Avenue. Rice & Wilson.

The gentleman who was mesmerised by Dr Henry last night seemed to enjoy the sleigh ride. 1t

GREATLY REDUCED!

PICTURES

—AND—

FRAMES.

Prices Lower Than Ever Before Known

—AT—

PITCHFORD'S,

28 Whitehall St.,

(Successor to PITCHFORD & LOVEJOY.

—FOR—

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY

—AND ALL OFFICE SUPPLIES,—

—CALL AT—

LYNCH & LESTER'S.

PHOTOGRAPHS

OF THE

New STATE CAPITOL

—AT—

MOTES' GALLERY.

CABINET AND LARGER SIZES.

BEST & MOST DURABLE IN THE MARKET

UPRIGHT OR SQUARE

PIANOS

THE GRAND OLD CHICKERING,

The UNRIVALED KRANICH & BACH,

THE FAVORITE

GUILD, R. M. BENT AND VOSE & SON.

ORGANS,

WILCOX & WHITE, SMITH AMERICAN

STERLING CO.

Each instrument warranted five years. Catalogue mailed upon application.

It will pay you not to buy till you call upon, or address

F. L. FREYER,

27 WHITEHALL ST.

SPRING STYLES.

OUR SPRING SAMPLES

—FOR—

SUITS TO MEASURE

Have been received. Suits made to order in best merchant tailor manner at a little advance over ready made prices. We carry the

LATEST

—AND—

BEST STYLES

Of imported and domestic fabrics and guarantee satisfaction in all respects. Call and examine them. In the meantime we are closing out winter clothing at very low prices.

MUSE & SWIFT,

33 WHITEHALL STREET.

MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., New York.

HOTEL EMERY.

AMERICAN

—AND—

EUROPEAN PLAN.

VINE STREET.

BETWEEN FOURTH and FIFTH Sts,

CINCINNATI, O.

ERVIN MAXWELL.

NIGHT SCHOOL.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN TO YOUNG men in the English Branches.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY

And FRIDAY NIGHTS,

at Moore's Business University Buildings, Nos. 26 and 28 E. Alabama street. Call for terms.

SAW MILL FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL A BARGAIN IN ONE OF THE best arranged and most complete saw mills in the state, near the line of the Brunswick Division of the E. T., Va. & Ga. railroad.

CAPACITY:

20,000 FEET OF LUMBER,

5,000 SHINGLES,

10,000 LATHS PER DAY.

Location perfectly healthy, water good and never failing, timber plenty, good dwelling, store house, stable, shops, tenant houses, etc. Also, wagons, carts, mules, harness, etc. In fact, a complete establishment in perfect running order. A rare chance for a wide-awake man to make money. For particulars, terms, etc., apply to

J. C. PECK,

83 Ivy street, Atlanta, Ga.

CANCERS CURED

NO CURE. NO PAY.



DR. T. B. LITTLE,

Gate City National Bank Building corner Alabama and Pryor streets, Atlanta, Ga.

30 DAYS' TRIAL

DR. DYE'S

(BEFORE.) (AFTER.)

ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES are sent on 30 Days' Trial TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD, who are suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VITALITY, WASTING WEAKNESSES, and all those diseases of a PERSONAL NATURE, resulting from ABUSES and OTHER CAUSES. Speedy relief and complete restoration to HEALTH, VIGOR and MANHOOD GUARANTEED. Send at once for Illustrated Pamphlet free. Address VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

STAINED GLASS.

Geo. A. Bowen,

184 W. Fourth St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Orders taken for interior, household and ecclesiastical decorations. we fr sm

THE SOUTHERN

AGRICULTURAL WORKS

ELIAS HAIMAN, President.

Are prepared to do all kinds of

JOB WORK

On Machinery, Blacksmithing and Casting of every description. Prompt attention given all work. Prices most reasonable.

Plow Factory - - Marietta Street

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

ALL PERSONS HAVING DEMANDS AGAINST the estate of W. C. Jackson, late of Fulton county, deceased, are requested to present them to the undersigned properly proven according to law, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make immediate settlement.

HENRY M. JACKSON, Administrator.

Atlanta, Ga., January 2, 1884. su



A Speedy and Painless Cure for the Opium or Morphine Habit. Cure Guaranteed. Address N. B. DREWRY, M.D. GRIFFIN, GA.

THE SPOT CASH DRY GOODS AND SHOE HOUSE OF

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY

IS NOW BEING FILLED WITH

BEAUTIFUL NEW SPRING GOODS!

By the arrival of the immense purchases made by the proprietor, who is now in the market. The Ladies of Atlanta and vicinity will be delighted with the selections MR. DOUGHERTY has made for them, and cannot fail to appreciate the advantages offered them in low prices. SPRING SHOES are also arriving daily and are tempting both in style and price. Don't fail to see them before purchasing elsewhere.

ZEIGLER'S SHOES SPECIALLY CHEAP

GAY'S

MERCHANT TAILORING.

NEW GOODS

NEW SUITINGS.

NEW COATINGS,

—AND—

NEW TROWSERINGS

OF THE LATEST DESIGNS.

I am prepared to take orders and make up garments PERFECT IN FIT, STYLE AND WORKMANSHIP.

A. O. M. GAY,

Clothier and Merchant Tailror,

37 Peachtree Street,

ATLANTA, GA.

RICE & WILSON..........AUCTIONEERS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER GRANTED BY THE Court of Ordinary of Fulton county, Georgia, at its March term, 1884, will be sold on the first Tuesday, 1st day of April, 1884, before the court-house door of said county, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

Twenty-five (25) shares of stock in the Stone Mountain Granite and Railway Company: an undivided half interest in a lot of land fronting 100 feet on the east side of West Peachtree street, and extending back along Howard street of equal width 187½ feet, being in land lot 50, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia; also four (4) lots on north side of Rawson street, between McDonough and Frazier streets, in land lot 53 of the 14th district, said county and state, one fronting 52 feet, one fronting 25 feet, one fronting 43 feet, more or less, and one fronting 25 feet, all on north side Rawson street, and all extending back 104 feet, more or less, and of uniform width; and also two lots on Fair street, Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., having a total front on south side of Fair street of 119½ feet and being 115 feet deep to an alley, and being 118 feet along said alley. Sold for the purposes of paying debts and for distribution amongst the heirs of Richard S Spalding, deceased. Terms cash. This 5th March, 1884.

R. D. SPALDING,
Administrator of R. S. Spalding, dec'd.

"BLACK DIAMOND COAL COM'Y."

FINEST STEAM AND GRATE COAL FURNished coal dealers and manufacturers at lowest prices. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Give this superior coal a trial. Address,

W. T. CHENEY, Sec. and Treas.

Of Black Diamond Coal Com'y Birmingham, Ala.

feb 17—d1m

HIRSCH BROS

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED THEIR STOCK OF

ELEGANT CLOTHING

FOR MEN AND BOYS

IN ALL THE LATEST SPRING STYLES.

OUR DISPLAY OF HANDSOME GOODS IN OUR MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT IS UNUSUALLY LARGE, AND INCLUDES ALL THE LATEST NOBBY DESIGNS INTRODUCED THIS SEASON. WE ARE PREPARED TO PLEASE THE MOST FASTIDIOUS.

HIRSCH BROS.,

42 AND 44 WHITEHALL STREET.

PULASKI HOUSE,

SAVANNAH, GA.

PULASKI HOUSE NOW UNDER NEW MANagement. Conducted in superior Northern style by Mr JAMES M. CASE, of New York. Cuisine and appointments strictly first-class.

PATENTS!—LENOX SIMPSON & CO. Washington, D. C., Lawyers, and formerly examiners in the Patent Office; since, Attorneys for Munn & Co., in more than 16000 cases. Familiar with every branch of the business. Describe case and write for terms. tu thur fri

ATLANTA & NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE

ATLANTA & WEST POINT

—AND—

WESTERN R'Y of ALABAMA

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST LINE

Between the Southwest and the Northeast. Double Daily Line of

((((PULLMAN SLEEPERS))))

Between New Orleans, Mobile and Montgomery to Atlanta and Washington.

TAKING EFFECT SUNDAY, DEC. 30, 1883.

No. 50.	No. 52.	(Read Up / Read Down)	No. 51.	No. 53.
10 10am	9 50pm	Ar N. Orl'ns Lv	6 00pm	8 20am
4 45am	4 00pm	... Mobile ...	11 35pm	1 55pm
8 00pm	7 00am	... Montg'my ...	8 00am	10 30pm
6 40pm	5 31am	... Chehaw Ar	9 18am	11 52pm
5 45pm	4 32am	... Opelika ...	10 18am	12 55pm
5 00pm	3 44am	... West Point ...	11 04am	1 43am
2 60pm	12 30	Lv Atlanta ...	2 10pm	5 10am
4 10pm	5 00am	... Lynchb'g ...	1 80pm	3 30am
8 35am	10 35pm	... Wash'gt'n ...	9 20pm	10 20am
4 35am	9 10pm	... Baltimore ...	11 25pm	12 05pm
12 30am	6 01pm	... Philad'a ...	8 00am	2 37pm
9 00pm	3 40pm	... New York ...	6 25am	5 25pm
1 00pm	....	... Boston ...	4 40pm	....

Pullman sleepers on trains 50 and 51 between Washington and New Orleans via Kennesaw Route without change.

Pullman sleepers on Nos. 52 and 53 between Washington and New Orleans via Richmond and Danville Route without change.

See Local Time Table for change between Montgomery and Atlanta.

Western railroad sleepers on trains 52 and 53 between Montgomery and Atlanta.

Trains 50, 51, 52 and 53 make close connections with trains to and from Mobile and New Orleans. Train 52 connects at Montgomery with trains for Selma and Eufaula. Connections made at Opelika with East Alabama and Cincinnati, and the Columbus and Western railroads. All trains except 52 and 53 connect at Chehaw with Tuskegee railroad.

A. J. ORME, G. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.

CECIL GABBETT, G. M., Montgomery, Ala.

—THE—

RICHMOND & DANVILLE LINE

72 MILES SHORTER

Than any Existing Route

TO WASHINGTON AND THE EAST

350 MILES SHORTER

—THAN—

ANY ROUTE VIA CINCINNATI.

Richmond and Danville R. R. Time One Hour Faster Than Atlanta City Time.

Schedule in Effect Nov. 18th, 1883.	Mail & Express No. 53	Express No. 51.
Leave Atlanta (City Time)	7 45 a m	2 33 p m
Leave Atlanta (R & D. Time)	8 45 a m	3 33 p m
" Lula	11 25 a m	6 57 p m
" Greenville	3 33 p m	11 07 p m
" Charlotte	8 53 p m	3 38 a m
" Salisbury	8 30 p m	5 31 a m
" Greensboro	11 20 p m	7 47 a m
Arrive Danville	1 03 a m	9 53 a m
Lve Danville	1 23 a m	10 23 a m
" Lynchburg	3 50 a m	1 50 p m
" Charlottesville	5 55 a m	4 35 p m
Arr Washington	10 20 a m	9 20 p m
Lve Washington	10 40 a m	9 50 p m
Arr Baltimore	12 05 p m	11 25 p m
" Philadelphia	2 37 p m	3 00 a m
" New York	5 25 p m	6 25 a m
" Boston		4 40 p m
Lve Danville	1 35 a m	10 08 a m
" Burkville	5 26 a m	1 44 p m
Arr Richmond	7 41 a m	4 08 p m

GAINESVILLE ACCOMMODATION—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta........ 5 38 p m
Arrive Gainesville........ 7 50 p m

RETURNING.

Leave Gainesville........ 7 08 a m
Arrive Atlanta........ 9 05 a m

TWO DAILY TRAINS FOR ATHENS, GA. EXCEPT SUNDAY.

ONLY 32 HOURS & 40 MINUTES TRANSIT

ATLANTA TO NEW YORK.

Two Fast Through Trains Daily. Pullman Palace Buffet Sleeping Cars, Atlanta to New York without change, via

VIRGINIA MIDLAND.

Berths secured and numbers given ten days in advance.

E. BERKELY, Superintendent, Atlanta, Ga. — M. SLAUGHTER, Gen. Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.

C. W. CHEARS, Southwestern Agt. Atlanta, Georgia. — C. E. SERGEANT, City Passenger Agt. Atlanta, Ga.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Board of County Commissioners of Gwinnett County, until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, the 24th day of March, 1884, to build a court house in the town of Lawrenceville, Georgia.

The building will be of brick, with stone dressing, 100x64 feet, two stories high, with slate roof. The contractors to furnish all the material. Payments will be made in installments as the work progresses, on the basis of seventy-five per cent of the finished work, upon estimates furnished by the architect.

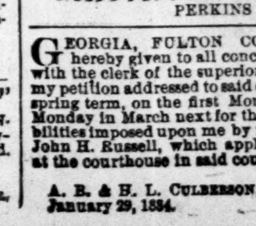
Full specifications and drawings of the building can be seen at the office of J. D. Spence, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, or of E. G. Lind, architect, 63 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

All bids should be addressed, "James D. Spence, Chairman Board County Commissioners, Lawrenceville, Ga.," marked "Bids."

February 25, 1884. JAS. D. SPENCE, Chairman Board County Commissioners.

feb27&su



"MOORE COUNTY GRIT"

Corn-Mills and Millstones,

ALL SIZES.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

SAMPLES OF MEAL SENT ON APPLICATION.

Engines, Saw Mills, and all kinds of Machinery at lowest prices. Address,

PERKINS BROS., Atlanta, Ga.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—NOTICE IS hereby given to all concerned that I have filed with the clerk of the superior court of said county, my petition addressed to said court returnable to the spring term, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March next for the removal of the disabilities imposed upon me by my intermarriage with John H. Russell, which application will be heard at the courthouse in said county at said term.

ADDIE RUSSELL.

A. B. & H. L. CULBERSON, Attorney.

January 29, 1884. tues

HAAS & DALY,

—IMPORTERS OF—

CHICAGO BEEF,

Mutton, Pork, Veal, Sausage, Bologna, Tripe, etc. Retailed at

69 1-2 Peachtree,

135 Whitehall.

Wholesale Department and Office

CORNER PRYOR AND ALABAMA

Steam Sausage Factory No. 3 W. Peters.

Meats shipped in any quantity to all parts of the south in patent refrigeratoring boxes.

DIAMOND SPECTACLES.



These spectacles are manufactured from "MINUTE CRYSTAL PEBBLES" melted together, and are called DIAMOND on account of their hardness and brilliancy.

Having been tested with the polariscope, the diamond lenses have been found to admit fifteen per cent less heated rays than any other pebble.

They are ground with great scientific accuracy, are free from chromatic aberations, and produce a brightness and distinctness of vision not before attained in spectacles. Manufactured by the SPENCER OPTICAL MAN'F'NG CO., NEW YORK

For sale by responsible agents in every city in the Union.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW,

Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Atlanta, Ga.

Do not buy a pair unless you see the trademark.

M&B

ELIXIR

MANDRAKE AND BUCHU

—FOR THE—

LIVER AND KIDNEYS.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

I used M. & B. for headache; 2 doses relieved me. I then used a bottle and have not had a return of it since, using it for headache only. I find it has been of great benefit to me. I have had a good appetite and slept well. I have all my life been subject to headache and have tried all kinds of recommended remedies from friends and have taken medicine from dozens of first-class physicians in all parts of the country with no beneficial result. I had decided that there was nothing could give me instant relief, and a cure I thought impossible. I believe M. & B. will cure any case of bilious or nervous headache if taken regularly for a week and occasionally afterwards until its return is prevented. To any who have been afflicted as I have with headache, (unable at times to attend to business,) will do well to test its merits, no matter how discouraged they may be with taking medicine. T. T. NUNN, Lockland, Ohio.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

MESSRS. HAILE & MOWER, Atlanta, Ga.—Gents: Two months ago I suffered so from dyspepsia that I could eat nothing without taking large doses of malt and pepsine and even then was troubled with heartburn. I tried your Elixir of Mandrake and Buchu, took only one bottle and have not been troubled since. After testing it I consider that for dyspepsia and biliousness it has no superior.

Yours, Etc., S. L. WHITTEN.

(Telegram.)

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Feb. 15 1884.

HAILE & MOWER.—Send six bottles Mandrake by express. Can't do without it. W. P. TANNER.

COALING, ALABAMA.

MESSRS. HAILE & MOWER:—Please send me C. O. D. 3 bottles of your Mandrake and Buchu. I used 3 bottles of your medicine for my kidneys and bladder while in Greensboro, Ga., last fall, and found more benefit from it than anything I have used in 30 years. Respectfully Yours, W. G. JOHNSON.

HAILE & MOWER,

98 Whitehall street, Atlanta Ga.

HENRY COLLEGE LOTTERY

$30,000 FOR $2.

7th Regular Monthly Drawing will take place in COVINGTON, KY.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27th, 1884.

A Lawful Lottery and Fair Drawings, chartered by the Legislature of Ky., and twice declared legal by the highest Court in the State. Bond given to Henry county in the sum of $100,000 for the prompt payment of all prizes sold.

MARCH SCHEME.

1 Prize,	-	$30,000	20 Prizes $500 each		$10,000
1 Prize,	-	10,000	100 Prizes 100 each		10,000
1 Prize,	-	5,000	200 Prizes 50 each		10,000
2 Prizes,	$2,500 each	5,000	500 Prizes 20 each		10,000
5 Prizes,	1,000 each	5,000	1000 Prizes 10 each		10,000
Prizes,	300 each,	Approximation Prizes,			$2,700
9 Prizes,	200 each,	"	"		1,800
9 Prizes,	100 each,	"	"		900
1,857 Prizes,					$110,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1

27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

Remit money or Postal Note, Bank Draft in Letter, or send by Express. ORDERS of $5 and upward by Express, can be sent at our expense. Address all orders to J. J DOUGLAS, Covington, Ky.

wed 1st3w em wky 2dw

J. EDWARD KIRBY.

(Late of Baltimore, Md.)

Office 7½ North Broad street, up stairs.

BUILDER OF BRICK AND STONE SEWERS, Cement Pavement, Cellar Floors and Drain Pipes, a specialty. All work done at short notice and guaranteed.

REFERENCES:

H. W. Grady, Atlanta Constitution; Rhode Hill, 29 Peachtree street; R. C. Clarke, 27 Peachtree street; Dr. A. W. Calhoun, 38 South Broad street; Fay & Eichberg, architects, 19½ South Broad street; E. G. Lind, architect, corner Whitehall and Hunter streets.

English Portland Cement for sale in lots to suit. Brands: White Bros. and K. B. & S.

THE ATLANTA

PUBLIC PRODUCE, COTTON and STOCK

EXCHANGE.

Incorporated under the Laws of the State

J. F. CUMMINGS, - - President.

NO. 37 BROAD STREET.

CONTINUE BUSINESS AT OUR OLD STAND. Are thankful for past favors and shall endeavor to merit a continuation of orders from our customers and the public generally. Any information we may have freely given.

J. F. CUMMINGS, President.

THE

VOLUME XVI.

THE DYNAMITERS.

THEIR REIGN IN THE UNITED STATES TO BE SHORTENED.

The Cabinet Decides on the Enforcement of the United States Statutes Against the Vendors in Explosives—The Irish in Favor of That Course—The Nature of the Laws.

Special to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The prominence which the dynamite question has assumed, not alone in England but throughout Europe, has forced upon this government the necessity of taking some steps toward the prevention of the abuse of our hospitality. The note recently sent to Mr. Frelinghuysen by Earl Granville drew attention to the notoriety of the fact that the dynamite outrages were planned in this country with all the publicity of a reputable business. Several meetings of the cabinet have been held, at which this question was considered. At first the members felt loath to interfere in what they considered the laudable efforts of the Irish people to rid themselves of an unscrupulous master. Then the importance of the Irish vote in a presidential year was not without its influences. In the last few days, however, it has been ascertained from correspondence with leading Irishmen, whose position gives them the right to speak, that they look upon the dynamiters as the greatest foes of the Irish cause. One gentleman, an Irish-American lawyer, whose fame has extended into every state in the union, declares that the greatest service that the American government could render the Irish in America, would be to pursue the men of the O'Donovan Rossa stripe until the last one of them found occupation in some well-regulated penitentiary. Then, he declares, sensible Irishmen can work for their country's advancement without having their work nullified by irresponsible knaves.

THE INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED.

to-day the president decided that it was time for the government to act, the result of which was the following circular from Attorney General Brewster, addressed to all United States attorneys and marshals:

"By direction of the president, I have to inform you that it is reported that certain persons are aiding in the prosecution of heinous crimes, by shipping to foreign ports explosives, dangerous in the highest degree to life and property. No proof has been adduced that this rumor is founded upon fact, and the president cannot believe its truth. The honor of this nation, however, requires that it should not be open to the imputation, if founded, though it be the slightest appearance toward such crimes, whether to be committed against our people or those of other countries. Your attention is, therefore, called to sections 5353, 5354, 5355, 4278, and 4279, of the revised statues of the United States, which regulates the shipment of explosives and the punishment of those who infringe their provisions, and you are to be diligent in your efforts to prevent the offenses denominated, and to detect and prosecute those who have or may commit them."

THE NATURE OF THE STATUTES.

Section 5353, referred to above, provides that "every person who knowingly transports, or delivers or causes to be delivered, nitroglycerine, nitroleum or blasting oil, or nitrated oil, or powder mixed with any such oil, or fibre saturated with any such substance or article, on board any vessel or vehicle whatever, employed in conveying passengers by land or water between any place in a foreign country and any place within the United States or between a place in one state, territory or district of the United States and place in any other state, territory o district thereof, shall be punished by a fin of not less than one thousand dollars no more than ten thousand dollars; one-half t the use of the informer."

Section 5354 provides that when the death of any person is caused by the explosion o any quantity of such articles, or either o them, while the same is being placed upo any vessel or vehicle to be transporte in violation of the preceding sectio or while the same is being so transported, o while the same is being removed from suc vessel or vehicle, every person who know ingly placed or aided, or permitted the pla ing of such articles upon such vessel o vehicle, to be so transported, is guilty manslaughter, and shall suffer imprisonme for a period not less than two years.

Section 5355 provides that every person wh knowingly ships, sends or forwards any qua tity of the articles mentioned in secti 5353, or who transports the same by a mode of conveyance upon land or wate between any of the places specified in th section, unless such articles be securely e closed, deposited or packed in a metalic v sel surrounded by plaster of paris or oth non-explosive material when saturat with such oil and separated from all oth substances, and the outside of the packa be marked, printed or labelled, in a consp uous manner, with the words "nitro glyc ine—dangerous," shall be punished by a f of not less than one thousand nor more th five thousand dollars, one-half to the use the informer.

Section 4278 provides that it shall not lawful to transport, carry or convey, sh deliver on board or cause to be delivered board, the substance or article known or d ignated as nitro-glycerine or glynoin nitroleum or blasting oil, or nitrated oi powder mixed with any such oil, or fibre urated with any such article or substan upon or in any vessel or vehicle used or ployed in transporting passengers by land water between a place in any foreign coun and a place within the limits of any st territory or district of the United States between a place in one state, territory or trict of the United States and a place in other state, territory or district thereof.

IN THE TWO HOUSES.

Another Proposed Constitutional Amendment—Pleuro Pneumonia Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The chair laid fore the senate a communication from secretary of war, transmitting, in compli with the recent resolution of the senate, reports of Rear Admiral Cooper and Lieu ant Rogers, showing the progress of the of building the Panama canal, with ph graphs of the machinery used and v along the route. Mr. Jackson submitt joint resolution providing for the submi to the states of a constitutional amendm making the presidential term six years, making the president ineligible to re-elec Referred to committee on judiciary. motion of Mr. Miller, of New York senate took up for considera the house pleuro-pneumonia Mr. Coke spoke strongly ag the pleuro-pneumonia bill in its pre shape, as it included all communic diseases whatever, which, he said, w place all the cattle south of Virginia a mercy of the commissioner of agricul At two o clock the pleuro-pneumonia went over, and the senate took up the for the relief of Fitz John Porter and Sewell addressed the senate. Mr. Se spoke at great length in advocacy of the Mr. Wilson followed in opposition. Manderson then obtained the floor, bu the suggestion of Mr. Logan gave way motion that the senate might go into ex